

Thatcher to begin visit on Sept. 18

AMMAN (J.T.) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is expected to arrive here on Sept. 18 on a two-day official visit to Jordan, a Royal Court announcement said Monday. The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, which carried the announcement, said the British premier will be accompanied by her husband, Mr. Denis Thatcher. The agency said the visit is in response to an invitation by His Majesty King Hussein. Mrs. Thatcher, who will be making her first visit to Jordan after taking office, will arrive in Amman after paying a two-day visit to Egypt. Petra did not give any details of talks Mrs. Thatcher plans to hold with King Hussein and Prime Minister Zaid Rifai but it is expected that Middle East peace efforts will figure high in the discussions.

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King congratulates Bulgaria, N.Korea

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday sent a cable of good wishes to Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov on the occasion of Bulgaria's National Day. The King sent a similar cable to North Korean President Kim Il Sung. The cables contained the King's wishes for progress and prosperity for both countries.

Crown Prince to visit Sudan

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan is expected to fly to Khartoum this week on an official visit to Sudan at the invitation of the head of Sudan's military council, Lieutenant-General Abdul Rahman Swaroudah. According to a report in Al Ra'i Arabic daily, the paper said that Prince Hassan will hold talks with the Sudanese leader and Prime Minister Jazouli Dafallah and other officials on cooperation between Jordan and Sudan in all fields. The talks, Al Ra'i said, will also cover developments of the Palestine problem and the current situation in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories. Prince Hassan will be accompanied on the visit by a team of Jordanian specialists in cultural and economic affairs and other officials, the paper said.

Abu Taleb to visit Soviet Union

AMMAN (J.T.) — Army Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Fathi Abu Taleb will visit the Soviet Union in mid-September at the invitation of his Soviet counterpart, Marshal Sergei Avdeyev, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said Monday. Gen. Abu Taleb will be accompanied by a military delegation, the agency added.

Madrid blast wounds 18

MADRID (R) — Basque separatist guerrillas claimed responsibility for a car bomb attack in central Madrid on Monday which injured 16 Civil Guards and two passers-by, including an American. Spanish state radio reported. The remote-controlled bomb exploded during the morning rush hour in part of the city housing several embassies. The para-military Civil Guards were driving to the Soviet embassy for security duty.

TWA Boeing makes emergency landing

LONDON (R) — A U.S. airliner made an emergency landing at London's Heathrow airport on Monday after one of its engines burst into flames, airline officials and passengers said. The Trans World Airlines (TWA) Boeing 747 Jumbo jet, with 94 passengers on board, was on the final leg of a flight from Boston to the United States via Copenhagen via London when one of its four engines was shut down, a TWA spokesman said. The plane, flight number TW754, landed safely and no one was hurt, he told Reuters. The passengers were transferred to other airlines for the flight to Copenhagen.

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Iraq says thousands of Iranians killed in north front offensive

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq said Monday its forces had crushed an Iranian offensive in the northern sector of the Gulf war zone, killing thousands of Iranian soldiers.

A statement read over Baghdad Television by a military spokesman said: "We have crushed the Iranian offensive in the northern sector after a day-long battle."

He said the "long-prepared" Iranian offensive began at 5 a.m. (0100 GMT) and had been routed by 3.15 p.m. (1115 GMT).

The battle ended "completely in Iraq's interest," he said. "Our troops went harvesting their enemies in thousands, tearing up their bodies and destroying their equipment," he said.

Iraqi air force jets and helicopter gunships supported infantry, heavy artillery and armoured units in the battle. "Our forces fully control the situation and are chasing remnants of the Iranian soldiers while thousands of enemy corpses were left (spread) over the mountains and in the valleys," the spokesman said.

A number of Iranians were captured, he added. Earlier on Monday, Iraq said its air force attacked Kharg Island, Iran's main oil export terminal in the northern Gulf, for the eighth time since Aug. 15.

An Iraqi military spokesman in Baghdad was quoted by the Iraqi news agency as saying the Iraqi jet fighters at 1:30 p.m. (0930 GMT) bombarded Kharg in a "fierce raid" in response to Iranian President Ali Khamenei's threats to the entire Gulf region.

Eight tons of incendiary bombs were dropped on the island and the raiding bomber planes returned safely to base after "carrying out their mission with precision," the spokesman said.

It was the eighth Iraqi bombing raid on the island in the Iran-Iraq war zone in the Gulf waterway since Aug. 15. The spate of Iraqi attacks on the terminal, which provides 90 per cent of Iran's crude oil exports, has been launched with the avowed Iraqi aim of pressuring Tehran to accept a negotiated settlement to their five-year-old war.

The Iranian president last Friday said the Iraqi raids have had "little effect" on the island's operations, warning that should Iran's exports of crude oil be blocked, then all other Arab oil producing states in the Gulf would not be allowed to export their own oil.

The military spokesman, meanwhile, denied a Tehran report that Iranian troops raided Iraqi fortifications on the central war front early Sunday, killing or wounding nearly 200 Iraqis.

He said the Iranian statement was designed "to cover up their abortive offensive in the northern sector of the war front, which was crushed and heavy casualties inflicted."

Iraq had earlier reported its troops killed at least 180 Iraqi soldiers in a five-hour infiltration operation in the Neimakh region of Bakhtar province.

Other Iranian troops carried out another infiltration operation in the Darband region west of Haj Omran in northern Iraq, inflicting heavy casualties on Iraqi forces, according to the official Iranian News Agency (IRNA).

Iraq's First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan has said the economic impact of the attacks on Kharg would start to be felt in two-to-three months.

The raids were intended "to prevent Iran exporting its oil for the longest possible time," he said. Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz said Sunday night the destruction of Kharg would serve the cause of peace by depriving Iran of its main means of financing its war effort.

In a press conference Sunday night, Mr. Aziz also said Iraq has taken delivery of French-made Mirage F-1 fighters and is returning five Super Etendard jets leased pending their delivery.

"The lease period for the Super Etendards is over... they have either been returned or will be returned," he said. "We do not need them any more because the F-1s fulfil the same task, have the same characteristics and carry the same missiles."

Mr. Aziz did not say how many Mirages had been ordered or delivered. The latest issue of the International Institute for Strategic Studies' "Military Balance" publication said Baghdad had 39 mirages on order.

Iraq used the Exocet missile-carrying Super Etendards extensively to enforce its blockade of Kharg. Mr. Aziz said Iraq had bought big quantities of arms from France and other countries.

Amal-Palestinian battles rage on; Hobeika holds talks in Damascus

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Lebanese militiamen and Palestinian fighters continued battles around the refugee camp of Bourj Al Barajneh for the seventh consecutive day on Monday as political confusion prevailed in efforts to end Lebanon's 10-year-old war among its feuding factions.

As the battles continued in Bourj Al Barajneh, the commander of the mostly Christian right-wing "Lebanese Forces" militia, Elie Hobeika, had three hours of talks with Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam in Damascus on ways to settle the civil war, informed sources told Reuters.

Hobeika is believed to have led the "Lebanese Forces" in the 1982 massacre of Palestinian refugees in the Sabra and Shatila camps and his visit to Damascus and meeting with Mr. Khaddam raised quite a few eyebrows among Arab political circles.

Hobeika, leading a four-man

delegation on the first official visit to Syria by "Lebanese Forces" chiefs, told reporters after the meeting he would have another round of talks with Mr. Khaddam. He refused to comment on the discussions.

Western diplomats described the visit as "a most significant development" in the Lebanon saga.

In a development likely to intensify political confusion, Finance Minister Camille Chamoun was reported ready to resign and leave the moribund "national unity" government with only six effective members out of the original 10.

A spokesman for Mr. Chamoun confirmed the basic accuracy of a newspaper report which published a letter of resignation it said he would present to President Amin Gemayel when the latter returns from a visit to Saudi Arabia. (Mr. Gemayel left West Germany for Saudi Arabia on Monday).

Mr. Chamoun "has not resigned

yet but is thinking of resigning when Gemayel comes back," the spokesman said. "Mr. Chamoun's reason was the cabinet's failure to confront 'an enormous financial crisis which... threatens the state with complete collapse.'"

Mr. Chamoun is one of two Maronite Christian ministers. It was not clear if his departure would topple the cabinet of Prime Minister Rashid Karami, which has been boycotted this year by two key ministers.

The Bourj Al Barajneh battles continued Monday despite a ceasefire announced Sunday night by the Shi'ite militia Amal and reports said about 60 people had been killed and 183 wounded in fighting that began last Tuesday. Unarmed Palestinian civilians were also killed by Amal men in a nearby suburb on Thursday.

A Palestinian statement Sunday night said militiamen also burned

(Continued on page 2)

Rabin calls U.S. arms study a 'ploy'

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin has described the news reports about the U.S. administration's secret report on Israel's military power as a ploy to persuade Congress to approve arms sales to Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

This was reported to the Jerusalem Post by the leader of the Dutch Parliamentary Liberal Party, Ed Nijpels, at the end of a week-long visit to Israel.

Commenting on the official American line that these Arab countries will never use these arms against Israel, Rabin said: "They always promise never to use American arms against Israel but they have done so in the past."

Rabin conveyed his deep scepticism regarding hopes for new diplomatic moves.

S.Africa hits back at American sanctions

JOHANNESBURG (Agencies) — South Africa said U.S. sanctions against Pretoria are regrettable and will reduce Washington's ability to influence events in southern Africa.

Foreign Minister P.W. Botha said the sanctions ordered by President Reagan (See page 8) were less harmful than those the U.S. Congress had been debating, but "nonetheless to be regretted."

"Such actions diminish the ability of the United States to influence events in southern Africa," Mr. Botha said in a statement.

The United States has played a key role in talks on independence for Namibia (South West Africa), which Pretoria rules in defiance of the United Nations.

In Luxembourg, the European Common Market came under renewed pressure Monday to impose economic sanctions against South Africa.

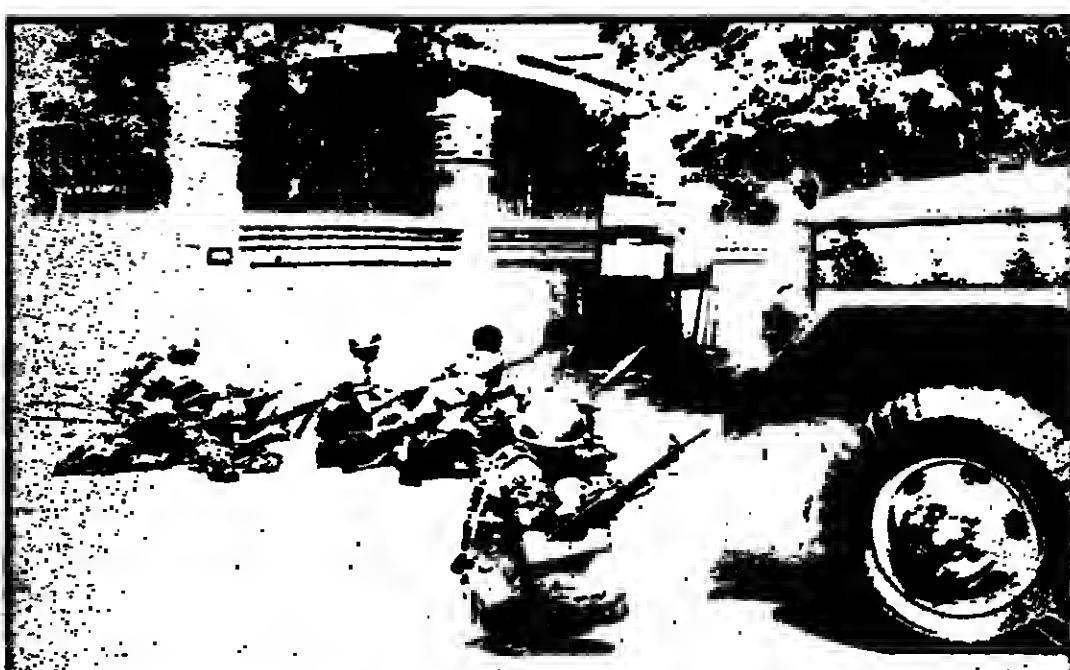
counterparts, were gathering in Luxembourg for a meeting Tuesday to consider joint economic penalties.

In Brussels, a coalition of 13 anti-apartheid groups from eight Common Market nations urged the foreign ministers to adopt strong measures against South Africa.

"If the EEC fails to take effective measures against South Africa, it will have chosen to come to the aid of the apartheid regime at its time of greatest need," the coalition said in a statement released in Brussels.

Apartheid is the South African government's policy of forced racial segregation under which five million whites rule 24 million voteless blacks.

On Tuesday, the European officials are to hear a report from Luxembourg Foreign Minister Jacques Poos on the findings of a Common Market delegation that he headed on a visit to South Africa Aug. 30-Sept. 1.



FOILED COUP BID: Loyalist Thai former military leaders and rebel soldiers took over government soldiers take positions around the on Monday after announcing a coup in Thailand. army's supreme command headquarters which The coup attempt was foiled (See story below)

Arab-Americans honour Queen Noor for her services to the cause of peace

AMMAN (J.T.) — The American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) has presented Her Majesty Queen Noor with a special award in recognition of her services for the cause of peace.

The award was presented at the annual convention of the ADC in Washington on Saturday and Washington Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid received it on behalf of the Queen.

Voicing thanks for the award and appreciation for the ADC's campaign against anti-Arab movements in the U.S., the Queen sent a message to the convention which was read out by Prince Ra'd.

Following is the full text of the message:

"I am deeply moved to receive this American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee award for the efforts I have tried to exert in the service of our shared goal — a world free of discrimination, stereotyping, prejudice and political double-standards."

I am no stranger to the Arab-American ethnic experience that prompted you to establish ADC years ago. Through your diligent and often brave efforts, ADC is in the vanguard of activist American organisations working for a society where justice is not only promised, but delivered, and where



(Continued on page 2)

Arafat calls on U.S. to support 'land for peace' initiative

WASHINGTON (AP) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat on Sunday repeated his offer to exchange "peace for land" with Israel and expressed hope his plan would be supported by the administration of President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Arafat, speaking via satellite to the annual convention of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee in Washington, summed up the joint PLO-Jordanian initiative for Middle East peace.

"We hope this initiative will be accepted by all of international public opinion, by the United Nations, and especially by all the democratic and advanced forces inside Israel to accept our initiative — peace for land."

Mr. Arafat said the Israelis "certainly want to challenge this Palestinian-Jordanian alliance," but expressed optimism that the initiative would "achieve peace in the land of peace."

Defending the initiative for an international conference, Mr. Arafat said Soviet participation in a Middle East peace process was crucial.

"There are two superpowers, and we cannot neglect one of these. The Americans, in the absence of the other superpower, did not achieve anything" in years of diplomatic efforts to achieve a comprehensive Mideast peace. Mr. Arafat said.

Mr. Arafat characterised peace negotiations involving a joint Jordanian-Palestinian representation without PLO participation as "exploratory talks."

Knesset backs ban on any Israeli contact with PLO

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israel's parliament gave preliminary approval Monday to a bill banning meetings with members of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) under penalty of up to three years in prison.

The measure came amid a government crackdown on increasing anti-Israeli attacks. It also highlighted opposition by right-wing cabinet members to Mideast peace efforts that includes the PLO.

Members of Premier Shimon Peres' Labour Party protested by not entering the plenum to vote. The bill, which would amend an earlier law of 1948, passed a first reading by a show of hands and must pass two other plenum votes before it becomes law.

Israeli law forbids any contact with the PLO which bans Israeli "security," but Likud and other right-wing parliamentarians demanded stricter measures.

Israeli moderates, including some who have met the PLO, say the law will hamper Arab-Israeli peace initiatives. It carries a jail term of up to three years.

The proposed law, which government officials expect to pass, would close a loophole that the 1948 law allowed an Israeli journalist to interview PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat during the Lebanon war in 1982.

Any unauthorised contacts with PLO members would automatically be subject to imprisonment or fine, the proposed amendment says. Non-citizens carrying resident visas also would be punishable.

"This terror bill is aimed at blocking any chances of dialogue between Israelis and Palestinians for peace and understanding," said Yossi Sarid of the 'Citizens' Rights Movement during a brief debate.

Abdul Wahab Darousha, an Israeli Arab and the only Labour parliamentarian to vote against the bill, told Reuters: "This law will make it harder to advance peace at a time when... Arabs are showing an increasing openness to meet with Israelis."

Some members of Mr. Peres' (Continued on page 3)

Thai coup bid fizzles out

BANGKOK (Agencies) — An attempted coup by dismissed Thai military officers collapsed on Monday barely 10 hours after it was launched when rebel troops headed a government ultimatum to "surrender or die."

At least four people, including two Western journalists, were killed. A loyalist spokesman said 59 people were wounded, including 19 civilians caught in the crossfire between rebel tanks and loyal troops in central Bangkok.

Initial reports suggested that apart from Bangkok the military situation in various parts of the country was quiet.

Even in the capital, the failed coup mainly affected the area of government house in the old quarter of the city and many people were unaware the attempt had taken place.

The abortive takeover was carried out in the name of General Sern Na Nakhan, former army chief of staff, who issued a statement saying the rebels wanted to restore economic stability to the nation which has had 15 coups or

attempted coups in 50 years. But loyalist officers named the mastermind as a former colonel involved in a 1981 coup attempt and his brother, an airforce officer. Both had surrendered to authorities, military sources said.

Colonel Manoon Roopphachorn, and his brother, Air Force Squadron Leader Manas were persuaded to give themselves up by a close aide of General Arthit Kamlang-Ek, Thailand's supreme military commander, sources told Reuters.

All of the 400-to-500 soldiers involved in the coup attempt surrendered and were returning to their barracks. Major General Uthairat Saisudvong Na Ayuthaya of the Supreme Command said in a broadcast over military television at 3:10 p.m. (0810 GMT).

He made no mention of the leaders of the coup. But earlier he said one rebel leader, former army deputy commander Gen. Yod Thephadassan had given himself up. Other reports said at least 80 rebel soldiers managed to melt

Israelis open fire in Hebron, wound 4 Palestinians

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli troops on Monday shot and wounded four Palestinian youths, including a 12-year-old, who fled from an army checkpoint in the occupied West Bank town of Hebron, a military spokesman said.

The four Palestinians were stopped at a roadblock for an identity check but fled, the army charged. Israel Radio said they were treated by army doctors and then taken to hospital.

The army has moved crack reinforcements into the West Bank to stem mounting resistance activity and set up dozens of roadblocks in the volatile area occupied in the 1967 Middle East war.

In another incident, the army placed parts of the West Bank town of Ramallah under curfew for two hours after an Israeli bus was stoned.

None of the passengers on the bus was injured, they said. The authorities also ordered the closure in Arab East Jerusalem of a Palestinian information office, Al Manar, which the Israelis charged was set up by activists of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) two months ago.

The measures were part of fresh efforts by Israeli forces to clamp down on Palestinian activists following a wave of attacks in which five Israelis have been killed in a month.

Police said three Jewish settlers arrested Sunday night when they tried to force open a passageway leading from the Arab market to the old quarter of the West Bank town of Hebron had been released on bail.

Hebron's market area has been under curfew since a soldier was fatally stabbed there six days ago.

In the latest incident, an unidentified man hurled a petrol bomb at a bus stop in Jerusalem on Monday, causing no casualties, and demolition experts safely detonated an explosive device placed near a crossing, police said.

The molotov cocktail attack occurred in the Israeli-annexed eastern part of the city and the bomb was planted in the Jewish neighbourhood of Gilo.

Police said no one was hurt in either incident.

A resident of Gilo, a southern suburb between Jerusalem and Bethlehem, told reporters the bomb was discovered on a traffic island at mid-day.

"The bomb didn't appear to be large but from the sound of the explosion when police detonated it, it must have been powerful," he said.

A week ago, an explosive device blew up at a Gilo bus stop during the morning rush hour, wounding five Israelis.

Bangkok's international airport remained open, but schools and government offices were closed following Monday's coup attempt. The streets of Bangkok remained normal.

Among those killed were Australian cameraman Neil Davis and American soundman William Latch of NBC news who were caught in a direct line of fire from rebel tanks trying to seize an army broadcasting station.

Deputy Army Commander Thienchai Sirisamphan who rallied loyalist troops behind him said only 22 tanks from the 4th Cavalry Regiment and about 400 to 500 troops were involved in the rebellion.

Both Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda and Supreme Commander and Army Chief General Arthit were out of the country when the rebels struck at dawn.

GCC, EC aides to meet in October

RIYADH (R) — Ministers from the European Community (EC) and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) will meet in Brussels in October to discuss ways to improve strained trade relations, European Commissioner Calude Cheysson said Monday.

He told reporters the meeting was agreed on during talks here Monday with GCC Secretary-General Abdullah Bishara. No exact date had been fixed.

"We have agreed that a ministerial meeting will take place in Brussels in October by taking advantage of the return of the GCC current chairman, (Kuwaiti Foreign Minister) Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah, from New York," Mr. Cheysson said.

"This will be the kick-off for further negotiations. We should come to an agreement as far as possible in our relations and find in every field a solution (to our problems)," he added.

Relations between the GCC and the European Community have been strained over European tariffs on Gulf petrochemical exports.

GCC member states Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates fear duties on further products as more petrochemical plants come on stream.

Mr. Cheysson, former French external relations minister and

now in charge of North-South dialogue and Mediterranean policy for the Community, said a proposal for a joint long-term cooperation agreement would be discussed in the Brussels talks.

He said that under the proposed agreement, the Gulf states would sell petrochemicals to Europe "year after year... but will have to make guarantees."

Mr. Bishara told reporters his meeting with Mr. Cheysson was "procedural" and that he had conveyed to the commissioner Gulf proposals for cooperation with the Community.

Mr. Cheysson, who arrived in Saudi Arabia on Saturday, also had talks with the Saudi Minister of Industry and Electrical Power, Abdul Aziz Abdullah Al Zamel.

Mr. Cheysson also said he expected the European Parliament at a meeting in Strasbourg this week to urge economic sanctions against South Africa.

"I am convinced the parliament will renew its demand to member states that there should be (economic) sanctions against South Africa," he told the news conference.

Kuwait still has reservations over Gulf security pact

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait still has reservations over a joint security pact mooted for the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah was quoted Monday as saying.

In remarks published by the Al Rai Al Aam daily, Sheikh Sabah poured cold water on a statement reported Sunday from a senior Bahraini official that Kuwait had no reservations, merely a difference of opinion.

The remarks by Bahrain's deputy director-general for public security, Sheikh Ibrahim Mohammed Al Khalifa, appeared in the Al Khaleej daily, published in Sharjah, local dailies reported.

"Kuwait's policy on this is clear and will not change," said Sheikh Sabah, who has said the government is unable to sign any pact which infringes Kuwait's constitution or laws.

Diplomats say Kuwait objects to clauses that, for example, would extend extradition powers of GCC countries, and allow "hot pursuit" by police or military of one state across the borders of another.

Kuwait has proposed changes to a draft accord drawn up to boost security within the GCC.



REBEL FORCE: Thai army tanks manned by rebel soldiers roll towards an army radio station in Bangkok after former military leaders and some 400 to 500 soldiers staged a coup on Monday. The coup attempt failed. (See story on page 1)

Khartoum promises safe conduct for rebel envoy

KHARTOUM, Sudan (AP) — The government has declared it will guarantee safe conduct for an emissary who is to carry a peace message to Prime Minister El Gazouly Dafa Allah from rebels in south Sudan.

The government move, which seemed to have cleared the way for peace talks with the rebels, was taken in compliance with a request the rebels made on Saturday for their clandestine radio.

The rebels asked the ruling transitional military council to assure them of the safety of their envoy in a broadcast over the state-run Omdurman Radio.

They said the message, to be delivered to the commander of a government army garrison in the south, will outline their conditions for opening a peace dialogue with the government.

There was no elaboration on such condition by the rebels said they were responding to a message Mr. Dafa Allah sent to their leader.

Col. John Garang in July calling for peace talks to end the rebellion that started early in 1983 for greater autonomy and administrative and economic reforms.

Defence Minister Maj.-Gen. Osman Abdallah Sunday responded within hours by promising safe conduct to the rebels courier and said the transitional military council will meet on Sunday to issue a statement providing all required guarantees.

But the council, led by Gen. Abdul Rahman Swaredhah, who ousted President Jaafar Numeiri on April 6, failed to meet on the date Gen. Abdallah specified.

Instead, the Supreme Command of the Sudanese Armed Forces issued a statement carried by the official Sudan News Agency promising safe conduct for the rebels courier and saying that a representative was assigned to receive the message at Nasir Garrison in the Upper Nile region.

Syrian president meets Hezbollah delegation

DAMASCUS (AP) — Syrian President Hafez Assad has met with senior leaders of the fundamentalist Shi'ite Muslim Hezbollah, the group believed to be linked to the kidnapping of seven Americans and four Frenchmen in Lebanon.

The official Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA) said Mr. Assad's talks Sunday with the delegation of the pro-Iranian Hezbollah, or Party of God focused on the situation in South Lebanon, where the Israelis maintain a border buffer zone.

The delegation included Sheikh Soheib Hebbal, Hezbollah leader in the east Lebanon town of Baalbek; Hussein Musawi, leader of the radical Islamic Amal faction; Sheikh Ibrahim Al Amin, Hezbollah's official in Beirut and Hussein Al Khalil, a group leader in South Lebanon.

They were in Damascus attending Iranian-sponsored reconciliation talks with delegates of

Lebanon's mainstream Shi'ite Amal militia, which has been at odds with Hezbollah. The talks on Saturday were headed by Iran's ambassador to Damascus, Ali Akbar Mohtashemi.

SANA did not say whether Mr. Assad also discussed the fate of the 11 Americans and Frenchmen abducted in Beirut since March 1984.

Mr. Assad had said earlier that Syria was trying to secure the release of the Westerners. Among them is Terry A. Anderson, the chief Middle East correspondent of the Associated Press abducted in Beirut on March 16.

The shadowy Islamic Jihad, or Islamic holy war, believed to be made up of pro-Iranian Shi'ites, claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of the 11 foreigners.

The group demanded the release of 17 comrades convicted in Kuwait for bombing the U.S. and French embassies there in December 1983.

Amal continues assault

(Continued from page 1)

20 Palestinian homes in Haret Hreik suburb on Sunday.

Fighting resumed at the camp early Monday after an overnight ceasefire, and a co-ordination committee of Palestinian and militia representatives and Syrian observers was trying to restore calm, state-owned Beirut Radio said.

The committee was set up in June to oversee a Syrian-sponsored agreement that ended five weeks of fighting in which 700 people died and 2,500 were injured.

Residents said most of the 80 Palestinian families in the Haret Hreik district had left for areas south of Beirut since armed Amal men raided homes of unarmed Palestinians on Thursday.

"The militiamen arrived, ordered people to leave the balconies then started shooting at the houses," said a young Palestinian woman whose 21-year-old brother-in-law was among the victims.

The woman said her family was one of the few which had not left because "we are hated by everybody anywhere we go. It is better to stay in our homes."

In South Lebanon, a 150-mile fence set up checkpoints in the area of Al Hilweh, a refugee camp of the "outsiders" of Sidon, 40 kilometres south of Beirut.

The force is made up mainly of fighters from the Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF), a Syrian-backed coalition opposed to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat. But it also includes a unit from Mr. Arafat's mainstream Fatah group.

A PNSF statement said the force was designed to "crush any attempt to create trouble" in 'Am Al Hilweh, one of Lebanon's largest camps with an estimated 35,000 population.

The statement announced a ban on shooting in the camp and the carrying of weapons.

Arab-Americans plan Gaza health projects

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) has approved the registration of an Arab-American charity known as the United Palestinian Appeal (UPA) as a suitable channel for disbursing USAID funds abroad.

UPA is now seeking the Israeli military authorities' permission to work with other U.S. charities in organising social and development projects in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.

UPA is the first private voluntary organisation run by Arab-Americans to win registration from USAID. There are 160 similar organisations with such status, of which about six are active in the occupied territories. UPA plans to concentrate initially on health care and sanitary projects, mainly in the Gaza Strip, says Director Bishara Babbah. "We are hoping to prepare a set of about six or seven projects, to be put forward to USAID," he says.

He added that UPA and USAID will provide a total of about \$1.5 million-2 million for the work, equivalent to 30-40 per cent of total costs. The rest will come from local Palestinians or external donors.

Mr. Babbah, who until 1984 was editor-in-chief of the East Jerusalem daily Al Fajr, was to leave for Israel on Aug. 30 for

talks with local officials about his organisation and its proposals. "We have to register the UPA with the Israeli military authorities," he said.

Asked whether he believed the Israelis would agree to register his organisation — in view of their antipathy to the use of the word "Palestinian" in corporate names — he replied: "This is the biggest challenge. USAID has suggested that we change our name. But our name is very important to us. We cannot hide our identity or who we are."

Mr. Bishara says his organisation intends to concentrate on the Gaza Strip because the bulk of projects partly funded by USAID lie on the West Bank. If it succeeds in obtaining Israeli approval, UPA will act as USAID's agent for the projects it carries out — the latter's approval of UPA qualifies it to apply for USAID funds allocated for Third World development.

UPA is run by Mr. Babbah under the auspices of a five-member board. Chairman is Paris-based Palestinian banker Mohammad Tarbush; the other members are two lawyers — Geneva-based Sami Jadhoul and Dubai-based Issam Salah, the publisher of Al Fajr. New York-based Assaf Nasr and Rhonda Salem — Middle East Economic Digest.

Israeli premier urges full diplomatic ties with Spain

MADRID (AP) — Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres believes there is no reason to delay the establishment of full diplomatic relations between Spain and Israel, according to an interview.

In an interview with the Madrid independent newspaper El Pais Sunday, Mr. Peres said "fear of Arab blackmail or reprisals for Spanish recognition of Israel is tremendously exaggerated."

"Most countries have relations with Israel," Mr. Peres said, "and those countries do not fear reprisals."

The Israeli Prime Minister said "I do not know exactly what Spain calls 'the adequate moment' to establish relations, since Israel has made peace with Egypt and put an end to the war in Lebanon."

Although every country has its

own problems," he added, "there can not be any reason for Spain to continue to wait."

Mr. Peres said Israel still sees Spain as the country that expelled the Jews 500 years ago.

"Although diplomatic relations had been established, our common history continues to remember bitter days," Gen. Francisco Franco, during his long right-wing regime, kept close ties with the Arab countries and always opposed establishing relations with Israel.

The now ruling Socialist government of Felipe Gonzalez, has said in the past that the decision to establish relations will be taken when it is convenient for Spain's national interest and when it constitutes an important factor for the solution of the Palestine problem.

Peres, Herzog condemn Kahane in separate speeches

TEL AVIV (AP) — Prime Minister Shimon Peres and President Chaim Herzog condemned anti-Arab Rabbi Meir Kahane in speeches to separate audiences.

Mr. Peres said Israel will "reject any small or taste of racism." Speaking to American Jewish fund-raisers in Jerusalem on Sunday night, he added: "Nothing is less Jewish than the views of the so-called Rabbi Kahane which are completely repugnant" to Jewish tradition.

Kahane, elected to the Israeli Knesset in last year's elections

with 1.2 per cent of the national vote, proposes expelling all 1.3 million Arabs in the occupied territories and 700,000 Arabs in Israel's pre-1967 borders. Recent polls have shown that the Brooklyn-born immigrant could win as many as 11 seats in the Israeli parliament, mostly from young people. If elections were held now, this would make Kahane's Kach (Thus) Party the third largest in Israel. In elections last summer, Kahane won only his own seat.

Israel to free Lebanese PoWs today

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israel will free Tuesday the last of the Lebanese detainees whose release was demanded in June by the hijackers of a Trans World Airlines (TWA) plane, military officials told Reuters Monday.

About 120 predominantly Shi'ite Muslim prisoners are still being held in Northern Israel's Atlit Prison.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir told reporters during an official visit in Japan Monday that the action took into consideration the demand of Japan and other countries that Israel return the prisoners, his spokesman said in Israel.

They will be the last of 1,200 Lebanese detainees to be repatriated following their transfer to Israel five months ago during a gradual army pullout from South Lebanon.

Israel has denied making a deal to release the prisoners in exchange for the freedom of 39 Americans held hostage in Beirut after the TWA flight was hijacked over Greece on June 14 by two Shi'ite Muslim gunmen.

The Americans were freed after 17 days in captivity and intense negotiations with the hijackers who were demanding the release of the Lebanese prisoners held in Israel.

Israel said it would make no concessions to the demands, and Washington was also keen to stress that the detention issue was not linked to securing the release of the hostages.

Israeli military officials mai-

nained they would free the prisoners in accordance with the level of commando activity in Israel's self-declared buffer zone in South Lebanon.

Israeli military officials said soldiers patrolling the buffer zone with the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia were keeping commandos from attacking settlements in Israel.

About 530 detainees were freed before and during the hostage crisis, and Israel continued a phased release of those remaining in July and August.

"We have been asked to liberate these prisoners," Shamir said in response to Japanese representations about the prisoners.

"We have been asked by other countries too and we have taken into account also the wish of the Japanese government to accelerate their liberation, and we will do it tomorrow," he told a news conference.

Mr. Shamir's five-day stay which began Friday is the first official visit of an Israeli foreign minister to Japan. He will meet Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and other officials.

Japan and Israel have had diplomatic relations since 1952 but Tokyo carefully defined as unofficial visits by previous Foreign Ministers Golda Meir and Abba Eban in the 1960s.

Mr. Shamir said he wanted to foster closer bilateral economic cooperation, discuss joint research and development projects and explain Israel's views on the Middle East.

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More cables commend government decisions

AMMAN (Petra) — Recent government's measures to upgrade a number of sub-districts to the status of districts and to create two new governorates in the Kingdom have drawn immediate enthusiastic support from all public sectors in the country.

The Royal Court received cables from representatives of these sectors expressing gratitude for the move and commending the government's relentless efforts to provide better services to the inhabitants of Badia and rural regions.

Similar cables were sent to the Prime Ministry.

The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, conducted interviews in various regions and reported governors and district governors praising the government's step and

voicing hope that it will lead to granting provinces more authority and involvement in national development plans.

Also interviewed was Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi who said the cabinet decision was aimed at granting wider powers to provincial governors and to offer equal opportunities for all regions.

Heads of chambers of commerce and chairman of the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce, Mr. Hamdi Al Tabbaa, all voiced their backing for the government's decision and said this step is bound to facilitate official business with government departments and promote services which will naturally reflect on trade, industry and production.

Irbid governor urges People's Army enrolment

IRBID (Petra) — Irbid Governor Mohammad Ali Al Amin has called on the governorate's citizens to join the People's Army to maintain stability and security in Jordan.

Mr. Al Amin said that the People's Army will be an active popular backing to the Armed Forces. The governor was speaking during a meeting which he chaired,

In Balqa Governorate a ceremony will be held on Thursday for the graduation of a batch of the People's Army. The ceremony to be held in Salt will be addressed by Interior Minister Hassan Al Kayed.

The minister will address the 600 female and male graduates and will present prizes to those who excelled in this training.

Iraq seeks Jordanian labour

AMMAN (Petra) — The Iraqi Ministry of Petroleum has expressed desire to employ Jordanian electrical, mechanical and chemical engineers as well as refrigeration technicians and other skilled technicians, according to

an announcement by the Ministry of Labour and Social Development.

It said that the Iraqi ministry requested that all those interested should write directly to the Iraqi ministry in Baghdad.

Arab-Americans honour Queen Noor

(Continued from page 1)

equality is not only admired, but guaranteed.

The Arab World has followed your work in this country with great interest. Your courage and resolve have been heartening to those of us in the Middle East who share your concerns about the damaging human and political consequences of anti-Arab stereotyping. We have admired your determination to confront and ultimately to turn back the wave of prejudice from which Arabs and Arab-Americans have suffered. We see your struggle against discrimination and intolerance as part of the global quest for human rights, equal opportunity and the dignity of the individual — in Palestine as in Afghanistan, Poland, Central America or the cities, farms and towns of America itself.

We in Jordan have always been impressed by the American will to be free, to value integrity, to seek honour, to repudiate intolerance and to share the moral and material bounty of this land with others throughout the world.

In a similar spirit, His Majesty King Hussein, I and the people of Jordan have sought dutifully and tirelessly over the years to see justice prevail, and racist politics eliminated. We try to honour our moral legacy of compassion, mercy and equality by promoting societies that strive to live up to their principles in everyday life.

The United States measures its national heritage in hundreds of years. In the Arab and Islamic worlds, we measure ours in thousands of years. However, the difference in the historical spans of our two civilisations is reduced to insignificance by the enormity of the global challenges we all confront, in such fields as nuclear arms, ideological polarisation and

conscious, the West has often perceived Arabs as somehow wicked, confrontation, economic imbalances, and the deterioration of the globe's physical and moral environment.

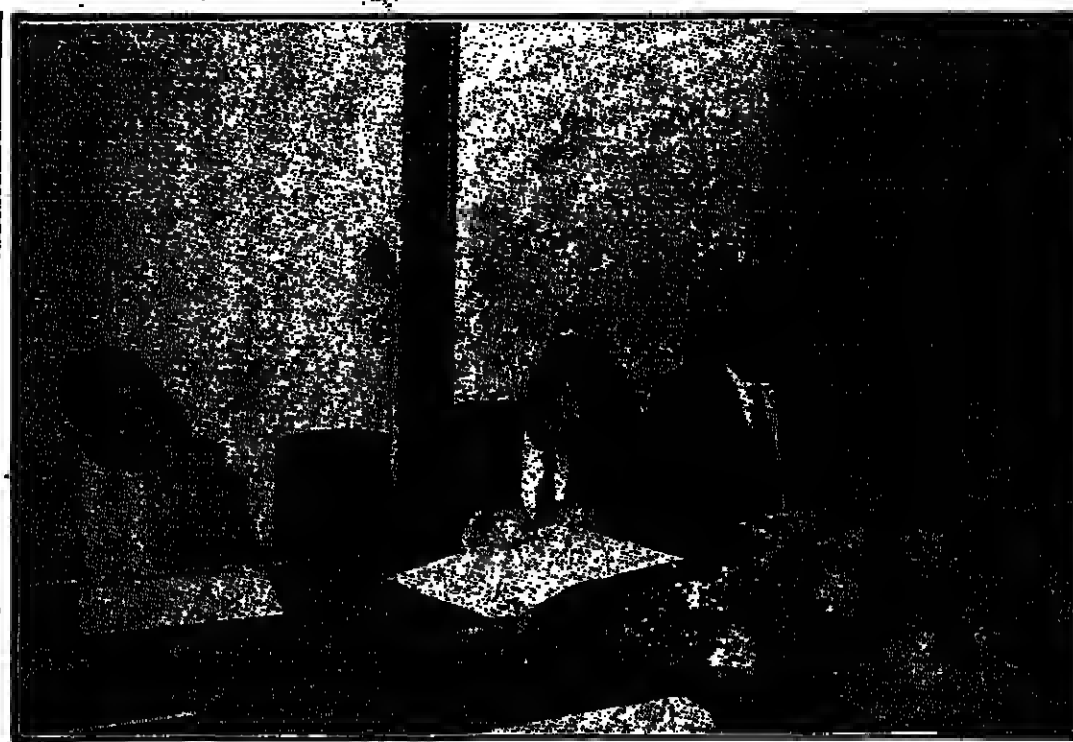
Our differences should also seem insignificant when measured against our shared concerns for our people's quality of life, and for the moral bequest we shall pass on to our children, and to their children.

As Arab-Americans, you were politically roused in the 1970s by a newfound sense of community, based on a shared Arab heritage — and a shared experience. But you must also have sensed your unappreciated potential to contribute as Americans to the rich currents of political ideas and ideals in this country.

You had legitimate grievances about the American system, and you responded in the best American manner. You organised yourselves, identified the challenges and the obstacles that faced you, and sought to petition the political system and the social fabric for a redress of grievance. You have acquired a significant new political and moral capacity to enhance the quality of your lives, to enrich the American political system, and to improve communications and relations between the American and Arab people.

During the past century, Arab-Americans suffered some cultural and racial prejudice, that is — I am convinced — a deviation from the American way of life. Arab-Americans have been perhaps the last major ethnic group to wage this battle for respect and equality. Like the other ethnic Americans who travelled this hard road before you, too shall triumph in the end.

This is the promise of an American nation that fought itself in



Ministry of Information Undersecretary Michel Hammameh (second from right) and Tunisian Ambassador Marwan Ibn Al Arabi sign accord on boosting informational exchanges between the two countries (Petra photo)

Jordanian-Palestinian team discusses unemployment in occupied territories

AMMAN (Petra) — The problem of unemployment among university and community college graduates in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories was among the major topics discussed at Monday's meeting of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian Committee for Supporting the Steadfastness of the Palestinian People, under Israeli rule.

A committee spokesman said that the two sides also looked into ways for supporting health and social services in the Israeli-held territories.

The committee has decided to resume contacts with Arab countries, to raise more contributions

for the special fund that has been financing projects in occupied territories and to explain the difficult living conditions of Palestinian people in these territories, the spokesman said.

According to the spokesman, both sides reviewed the current developments in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in light of the new Zionist campaign against the Arab population, and the means for strengthening the steadfastness of the Arab people in the face of the Zionist arbitrary measures.

The committee, he said, studied in detail a number of projects

which aim at developing the economic and social sectors in the occupied regions.

The Jordanian side, led by Interior Minister Hassan Al Kayed, comprised Occupied Territories Affairs Minister Taber Kanaana and Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Minister Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat.

The Palestinian side, led by Mr. Khalil Al Wazir, Deputy Commander of the Palestinian Forces, included the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's executive committee in Amman and the organisation's director of the occupied territories affairs department.

Jordanian, Tunisian officials boost economic, information and tourism cooperation

TUNIS (Petra) — Tunisian Prime Minister Mohammad Mzali has expressed his deep satisfaction with the level of cooperation between his country and Jordan in implementation of directives by His Majesty King Hussein and Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba.

Mr. Mzali was speaking at a meeting here with Industry and Trade Minister Rajai Muasher who concluded a visit to Tunisia on Monday.

Following the meeting Dr. Muasher said that he reviewed with Mr. Mzali work undertaken by the Jordanian-Tunisian committee which met in Tunis to discuss developing economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries.

According to Dr. Muasher, Mr. Mzali expressed Tunisia's satisfaction with the committee's achievements specially in the areas of land and air transport, and said that Tunisia will remain committed to honouring all agreements between the two countries.

Dr. Muasher said that during his meetings in Tunis, an agreement was reached to invite the Jordanian and Tunisian ministers of tourism to sign a cooperation protocol on tourism at a date to be fixed later.

In Amman, Tunisia's amb-

assador to Jordan, Mr. Marwan Ibn Al Arabi, Monday voiced appreciation to Jordan for its solidarity with the Tunisian people over the recent expulsion of Tunisian workers from Libya.

The ambassador said that the Tunisian people deeply appreciate the support of King Hussein, the Jordanian government and people, and also value the King's national stands to safeguard the Arab Nation's interests.

The agreement, which was signed by both sides in Tunis on Oct. 19, 1984, constitutes an advancement towards achieving fruitful and constructive cooperation between the two countries in implementation of directives by King Hussein and President Habib Bourguiba, the ambassador said.

He noted that information media in both countries have been playing a major role in not only covering events and relaying news but in further cementing brotherly ties between the two countries.

The exchange of the agreement documents was conducted by the ambassador and Ministry of Information Under Secretary Michel Hammameh who said that the agreement will open wide the door for cooperation in information designed to highlight each country's economic, cultural and social achievements.

Jordan and Tunisia, Mr. Hammameh said, are both characterised by their balanced and moderate policies and the new agreement will no doubt help both sides to maintain strong ties and highlight their achievements in all fields.

The agreement provides for cooperation in radio, television, press and news agency programmes, opens the door for the entry into either country of magazines, newspapers and other publications published in Tunisia and Jordan, the exchange of official informational publications of research programmes, expertise, as well as visits by official information teams to both countries.

It also provides for further coordination of efforts between the national news agencies, and for the exchange of programmes promoting economic and social achievements in the two countries.

Qatari minister meets premier, ends visit

AMMAN (Petra) — Qatari Labour and Social Development Minister Ali Al Ansari left Amman Monday at the end of a two-day visit to Jordan during which he held meetings with Jordanian officials to review bilateral cooperation in social affairs.

Mr. Ansari was received Monday by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and earlier by Labour and Social Development Minister Khaled Al Haj Hassan.

In a pre-departure statement Mr. Ansari said his talks in Amman were successful and were held in a friendly atmosphere that characterises the strong ties between Qatar and Jordan.

The talks are regarded as an extension of earlier meetings between officials from both countries for coordination and cooperation in endeavours for promoting social development in both countries, the Qatari minister said.

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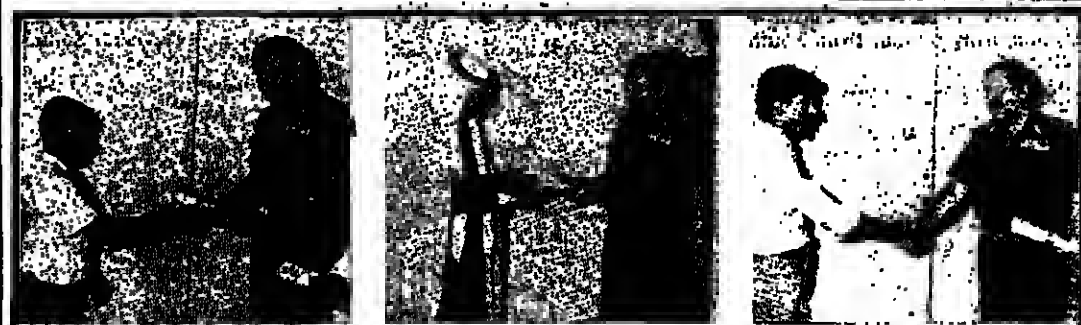
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Petra School of Physics concludes seminar

AMMAN (Petra) — The Petra School of Physics Monday concluded its biennial seminar which was held at Yarmouk University's Liaison Office in Amman.

Jordanian, Arab and foreign professors delivered lectures during the nine-day seminar, dwelling on physics-related topics, laser beams and their widespread applications in communications, medicine, agriculture and other fields, according to Dr. Humam Ghasib member of the constituent committee that organised the seminar.

In his final address to the seminar, Dr. Ghasib summarised the subjects and the lectures delivered over the past nine days and voiced appreciation to those who participated in the discussions.



HONOURING CITIZENS: Public Security Chief Lieutenant General Abdul Hadi Al Majali honours 15-year-old Adnan Al Dahiyat (left) and Abdullah Marhall (centre) for their help in arresting robbers in the Shobak region. He also honoured taxi driver Ali Ahmad (right) for returning bag containing cash and documents. All three citizens were presented with token gifts (Petra photo)

Knesset backs ban on contacts with PLO

(Continued from page 1)

Labour Party have met PLO members. Many Labour members opposed the amendment and agreed to stay out of the plenum to let it pass a first reading on condition that an "exceptions" clause be added in committee, said parliament member Uzi Baram.

Nissim listed four exceptions before the plenum, saying the law is not aimed at barring Israeli Arab citizens from meeting relatives who may be PLO members. Israeli journalists from participating in news conferences including PLO members. Israelis from attending international conferences also attended by PLO members, and relatives of prisoners of war from meeting PLO members to seek their release.

"It is a violation of my freedom of expression," Mohammad Wadat, an Arab parliament member of the Mapam Party shouted at the bill's author and right-wing Likud bloc member, Justice Minister Moshe Nissim.

"You can call on Israel to negotiate with the PLO all you want, but you cannot set the country's foreign policy, that only the government will do," Nissim replied.

Defying the vote, parliament members Mohammad Miar and Mattiayahu Peled announced plans to meet an Arafat aide, Mr. Shafiq Al Hout while in Geneva for a United Nations-sponsored conference on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

The Geneva meeting opened at the United Nations European headquarters on Sunday to express support and solidarity with the Palestinian people and promote the cause of just peace in the Middle East.

Non-governmental bodies and key personalities from around the world are attending the meeting which will last until Sept. 12. It has been called by the United Nations Committee on the Palestinian People's Rights.

The meeting is being held in implementation of resolutions adopted by a U.N.-sponsored conference which convened in August

1983 and attended by Mr. Arafat. The meeting, which is devoted to canvassing world-wide support for an international conference on the Middle East, will discuss activities by various world and national organisations in support for such a conference.

Despite stringent Israeli government measures banning all Arabs and Jews from attending the Geneva meeting, reports said many Israeli and Arab personalities have arrived in Geneva to take part in the discussions. The PLO is represented by a delegation led by Mr. Hout.

Nazareth Mayor Tawfiq Ziyad, who is also member of the Knesset, will submit a report to the meeting on the projected international conference. Also taking part is Knesset member Ouzi Bushashain and lawyer Abdul Jawad Yahya who represent the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality as well as the Rev. Shihadeh Shihadeh and lawyer Mohammad Kiwan who represent the "Committee for the Defence of Lands" in the occupied territories.

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Consisting of three bedrooms, two salons, dining room, two bathrooms, glassed veranda and open veranda with telephone and central heating. The house is fully furnished with modern furniture.

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HOT NEWS

Why is Sophia Loren so sad?
Is it because her favourite stylist has left town?

STAR OF JORDAN

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Under the patronage of His Highness Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid (President of the Jordanian Sports Federation for the Handicapped)

The Federation in cooperation with the

ROMANIAN EMBASSY AND SAN ROCK HOTEL presents an evening entertainment by the

Romanian "Hora Troupe"

accompanied by famous singer "Despina Apostol", the world famous violinist "Theodor Jorgio" and the Jordanian National folk troupe "Al Bara'em" and the Jordanian singer "Fuad Rakan".

The event will be at the Palace of Culture at Al Hussein Youth City at 6 p.m. on Tuesday Sept. 10, 1985.

The proceeds will benefit the Jordanian Sports Federation for the Handicapped.

Notice: All handicapped people including those benefitting from handicap centres and societies are invited to attend free of charge.

Tickets at JD 2 (first class) JD 1.5 (second class) and JD 1 (third class) available at the following places:

- Ricardo stores, Shmelsani
- Cousini stores, Rainbow Street, Jabal Amman
- Qadoura Stores, Jabal Hussein and Jabal Ashrafiah
- University Bookstore, Jabal Luweibdeh
- Palestine Pharmacy, entrance to Al Hussein refugee camp
- National Bookstore, downtown, opposite Jerusalem Restaurant
- Al Waha Stores, Seventh Circle.
- Abu Ulayar: Trading Establishment, Swelleh
- Habib Bookstore, Jabal Amman, Third Circle
- Mansour Butcher's Shop, Jabal Nuzha
- Yash Travel and Tourist Agency, King Hussein Street
- Zeina gifts store, near Post Office, Marka
- San Rock Hotel
- Entrance to the Palace of Culture, Youth City
- Al Jihad Pharmacy, Wihdat



For computerization in Jordan

RECENTLY, the government took two very important steps in the field of computerization in Jordan. The Ministry of Education is planning to introduce computers in its schools on a national scale, and the government has formed a cabinet committee concerned with the supervision and coordination of utilizing computers on a wide scale in the public sector.

The two decisions will have a major, and welcomed, impact on the country. The Ministry of Education has already acquired a number of personal computers, and has taken concrete steps to purchase an additional 90 units for distribution among its other schools. Plans are to make computer education an obligatory subject in schools in the future.

This is indeed both an ambitious and needed aim. We hope that by using computers, not only to learn programming methods but also as education tools, a stimulating environment for students would be created, leading to a revolution in the very concept of our education system. The present system of feeding information passively to our students will certainly change to one where they will learn to think more creatively and independently. This step, however, should be accompanied by initiating training programmes for teachers who will either be teaching computer courses or using computers as aids in their classrooms.

Computer utilization has been relatively poor in all fields in Jordan, but the situation is particularly alarming in the public sector. We have every hope that the government is indeed serious in remedying this situation which has lingered for too long now. If computerization is properly implemented in public departments, it will result in organising work and in greatly facilitating citizens' dealings with the government. More importantly, information fed into the computer will provide planners and government officials with the necessary data to make sounder decisions about the country. Computers should not be looked upon only as a means to organise or speed up work, but as necessary tools to help shape up a new and effective policies. As such, computerization of the public sector should have a high priority in the new five-year plan.

We have just started to scratch the surface of a field that can offer much if properly used. We hope the two decisions will herald the beginning of new systems and horizons.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Jordan's policy reaffirmed

IT WILL be in the interest of all parties if the United States administration realises the firm and unchanging stands of Jordan in its dealings with the Middle East question. Washington should know that Jordan cannot and will not abandon its national stand whatever the cost, even if this would jeopardise the projected U.S. arms deal to Jordan.

Jordan is committed to its support for the PLO and insists on the PLO to be included in the peace process in its capacity as a major party to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Jordan also insists that the peace process should be conducted under the umbrella of an international conference where all parties to the conflict should be present.

It should be emphasised that Jordan will not be affected by propaganda campaigns pressuring it to abandon the PLO and its role, and enter into direct negotiations with Israel. Jordan will not give up its position for the sake of securing the arms deal from the United States, and will never conclude a separate deal with Israel.

The U.S. Congress which holds the key for the arms deal should realise that denying Jordan the required weapons means harming U.S. credibility in this region and such move would serve as an encouragement for the Israeli aggressors to pursue their obstinate stands. The policy of the carrot and the stick is of no use and can achieve no result.

Al Dustour: New local rule hailed

THE NEW administrative arrangements concerning the formation of governorates and districts in the country as announced by the government are in line with the development process being implemented in Jordan.

This process envisages granting more and more authority to the provinces and their local administration in a bid to speed up the development of various regions.

The new move by the government came on the eve of the implementation of the new five-year plan and is regarded essential in helping the government execute its economic and social programmes in rural and urban regions.

The new arrangements are also bound to facilitate matters for the other regions' residents who used to go to Amman or Irbid for finalising their business at government departments.

The new districts and governorates are also bound to stem people's migration to the cities since all the basic services will be available in their own regions.

Sawt Al Shaab: Technology is base for progress

SPEAKERS AT the first seminar on nuclear accelerators opened at the University of Jordan Sunday underlined the fact that development and progress cannot be achieved without sound use of modern technology.

Research and application they said should serve as the basis for any progress in any society. Prince Hassan, who opened the seminar, raised a very important point by stressing the need for scientific research and the application of technological methods and systems in the process of development.

This research, he said, should take place in a scientific atmosphere, that is, in universities and research centres. Technology, he added, should be put to constructive use to create a convenient climate conducive to success of development schemes.

For such schemes to succeed, the Prince said, administration will not be enough, but skilled manpower and technological means should be employed. He said nations' successes cannot be measured by their material wealth but by the level of development and economic and social progress they achieve.

Where are the men of honour?

By Rami G. Khouri

TOMORROW, it shall have been precisely seven months since the February 11 agreement was signed between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). What has happened in those months is not very encouraging, no matter how much of a brave face one puts on.

The February 11 accord is by no means perfect, or a universal panacea for the ills of the Middle East. But it is an expression of the most serious Arab willingness in many decades to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict peacefully, on the basis of mutual and virtually parallel national rights for the Israelis, the Palestinians and the existing Arab states.

Furthermore, it represents a bold statement, by the only really independent and legitimate Palestinian leadership since the late 1800s — when the Zionist-Palestinian conflict began — of the willingness of the Palestinian people to co-exist in peace, in Palestine, with the Jewish people who claim statehood and national rights in the same land. This is a significant development in Palestinian history, and should not be dismissed lightly by those Israelis who claim to wish to live in peace with the Arab peoples, or those Americans who claim to wish to help bring about peace through negotiations.

In the past seven months, the Arab World has engaged in a display of diplomatic ineptitude that is frightening. Most Arab states have refused, in public, either to condemn or support the February 11 agreement, for fear of ex-

acerbating existing ideological and tactical differences in the region.

When the Arabs agreed to hold a summit meeting in Casablanca recently, several countries boycotted the meeting, and others sent low-level representatives. In my view, the summit's final statement on the February 11 agreement was disappointingly polite.

The massive, collective display of Arab indecision and diplomatic timidity is sad. What kind of Arab states are these that do not have the moral fortitude to take a stand on what they themselves and we ourselves frequently say is among the most pressing issues of contemporary Arab history?

If Arab states will not deal with this challenge with some coherence and self-assurance, how will they explain to their future generations the bases of, and reasons for, their birth and development as independent states in the 20th century? Is it enough for a nation-state to build six-lane highways? Or amusement parks? Or even schools?

On the Israeli side, the dominant political trend of the year has been the rise of the religious and militaristic right. It is exemplified by such political leaders as Meir Kahane, Raphael Eitan and Ariel Sharon (we can call them terrorists or racists or fascists or whatever else makes us feel better, but the truth remains that they are political leaders who are leading their people to a place where their people seem intent to go, and whether or not we like where they are heading is largely our tough luck).

The most recent Israeli public opinion polls suggest that Meir Kahane's party would win up to 10 Knesset seats, instead of only one, indicating that rightist sentiment in Israel is hardening (but not necessarily growing in absolute terms because the Kahane-Eitan crowd get much of their support from Likud voters).

We should not, however, allow the boisterousness of the Israeli right to blind us to the continued growth of leftist parties in Israel more clearly committed to coexisting with the Palestinians on the basis of mutual self-determination for both peoples. The signs from the left are less dramatic, but they reflect a political reality that we should not write off as illusory simply because it has been overshadowed by the media-giant antics of the right.

For example, a public opinion poll in May showed that 37 per cent of Israelis now support the participation of a Palestinian delegation in peace talks, while 10 years ago only 15 per cent supported such a delegation. And about 27 per cent of Israelis feel their government should send a delegation to discuss peace with Yasser Arafat, compared to 17 per cent who held this view a decade ago.

In other words, the Israelis who feel their government should talk with Yasser Arafat and the PLO far outnumber those who accept Meir Kahane's exhortations to throw all Arabs out of Palestine. The fact remains, though most observers in the Arab World seem to prefer to ignore it, that Israeli society is in the midst of an

intense ideological struggle. The struggle is between those who would coexist peacefully and more or less on an equal basis with the Palestinians, and those who would ignore Palestinian national rights and seek to dominate the area by the force of their own arrogance and bravado, backed by American guns, money and political double standards.

Which brings me to the Americans. For folk who have been demanding for years that the Arabs be bold and courageous in moving towards face-to-face negotiations with Israel, the American government has shown an extraordinary lack of both boldness and courage in responding to the challenge and invitation of the Jordan-PLO initiative.

Seven months after February 11, we are still wondering whether Richard Murphy will meet a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to discuss possible future steps towards a negotiated peace. A year and half ago, His Majesty King Hussein criticised the United States in strong terms for having no credibility among the Arabs because of its commitment to help resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict was badly hampered by its disproportionate support for Israel.

I would suggest that the King's criticisms of March 1984 are still valid, and, if anything, they have been proven even more relevant by the experience of the past seven months. If the United States is unable to make a move in the area for fear of eliciting the ire of Israel, the American leadership should be honest enough to acknowledge this fact and stop making silly and dishonest statements about its desire to help the concerned parties move towards peace.

A few days ago, United States Secretary of State George Shultz commented on the recent rise of anti-Israeli violence in the West Bank by saying that "... we don't want to see radicals use violence as a technique to derail progress.... At the same time, I think it is very clear to us that those who perpetuate violence deal themselves out of the peace process."

I think Mr. Shultz talks nonsense, and it is my duty as an Arab and as a journalist to say so. If others place a higher premium on courtesy and obsequiousness than on honesty, they are free to do so. The vast majority of Arabs are fed up with being continually insulted and humiliated by the false self-righteousness of an American government that deems it within its moral authority to decide when violence is acceptable and when it is not.

The American diplomatic experience is riddled with cases where the United States itself or its surrogates used violence, terror and indiscriminate killing and destruction to elicit a desired political goal. If the United States is angry because violence happens to be used against it and its pals in the Middle East, it should react rationally, and deal with the underlying causes of the violence. It should not react hypocritically and shallowly, focussing only on the use of violence as a tool of political action.

The American bombing of Haiphong and Haoui during the Vietnam peace talks was a classic case of killing and talking at the same time. In fact, it was a particular use of massive violence designed specifically to spur a negotiating process. For an American official to say, therefore, that those who use violence eliminate themselves from a negotiating process is the height of intellectual vulgarity.

The funding and arming of the Afghan resistance is another case of American support for violence. Perhaps the best example is American government support and funding for the Contras in Nicaragua. If those who perpetuate violence deal themselves out of the peace process, the majority of guerrilla groups that the United States supports, arms, or finances around the world would deal themselves out of existence.

Mr. Shultz should stop playing God in the Middle East and focus once again on the challenge of the day. Two of the key Arab parties, Jordan and the PLO, have made a gesture designed to set in motion a process that may, in their eyes, lead to a negotiated Arab-Israeli peace. Why then has Mr. Shultz dragged his feet for seven months?

What the Middle East now needs more than ever is men and women of honour, humility and honesty. These are in very short supply, both here and on other continents, as the past seven months have emphasised once again.

U.S. scientists divided over SDI

By Steven K. Paulson
Associated Press

NEW YORK — President Ronald Reagan's "star wars" programme has prompted a political and technical debate among members of the U.S. scientific community. One member says it is similar to a dispute that erupted in the 1950s over whether the United States should develop a hydrogen bomb.

Researchers say the debate could have long-lasting implications for the scientific and university communities.

At stake is more than \$26 billion to be spent over five years, for development of a space-based weapon capable of destroying Soviet missiles.

The political question is whether or not the United States is courting disaster by prompting a new arms race, according to Dr. Richard Garwin, a government consultant on military matters who played a key role in the development of the hydrogen bomb, and who opposes the star wars project.

The technical debate evolves around whether the project is feasible, and whether scientists should accept money for a project if they don't think it will work.

Already, 100 senior scientists at the University of Illinois, a major state college in Champaign with 35,000 students, have signed a pledge, saying they would not apply for or accept star wars research funds, because the project is technically flawed and would destabilise the arms race.

Staff members at other colleges, including Cornell, Purdue and Michigan, have begun similar petition drives, according to Michael Weissman, who organised the Illinois petition drive.

In addition, the Union of Concerned Scientists, representing 54 Nobel prize winners and more than 700 members of the National Academy of Sciences, has circulated a petition opposing the star wars programme on the grounds that "the development of (anti-satellite) weapons and a space-based missile defence would increase the risk of nuclear war and stimulate a dangerous competition in offensive nuclear arms."

Also lobbying against the project is the Federation of American Scientists, which argues that the system would fuel the arms race and harm the North Atlantic Treaty Organization by decoupling U.S. and European interests.

Robert Jastrow, a professor at Dartmouth and vocal supporter of Reagan's plan, said he is convinced the project is feasible, and that the Union of Concerned Scientists is "stirring up emotion in the academic community, circulating a petition similar to Soviet propaganda."

He said members of the union made serious scientific mistakes in trying to attack the programme. He said the union reduced the original estimates of the number of satellites needed for complete

protection from 2,400 to less than 100, a figure that now is in line with original estimates. "That's a mistake a graduate student might make," he said.

Paul Stares, a research associate for the Brookings Institution which receives federal funding to study social issues, says scientists are wrestling with the issues raised in the debate, trying to decide "whether it's better to defend lives than avenge them, as the president says, or whether it's better to live by the threat of retaliation rather than stimulate a new arms race."

He said scientists are trying to decide whether the weapon is offensive or defensive. "The Strategic Defence Initiative can be considered offensive by an adversary that doesn't have a defence against it, in the weird logic of our nuclear age," Stares said.

He said the Soviets see the weapon as offensive because it could be used as a shield for the United States to hide behind after launching a pre-emptive nuclear strike.

Hans Bethe, who headed the theoretical work done at Los Alamos on the Manhattan project to develop an atomic bomb in the 1940s, is a member of the Union of Concerned Scientists who opposes the star wars project. He said there are parallels between the current debate over SDI and the debate in the 1950s over whether to proceed with deployment of the hydrogen bomb.

He said scientists in the 1950s it was not in the interest of the United States to develop a hydrogen bomb because there was enough destructive capability with the atomic bomb.

He said opponents of SDI believe it, too, is not in the best interest of the United States, because if the United States proceeds with star wars, the Soviets will either try to match the technology or employ deadlier countermeasures — "by building more nuclear missiles, which we know they can do."

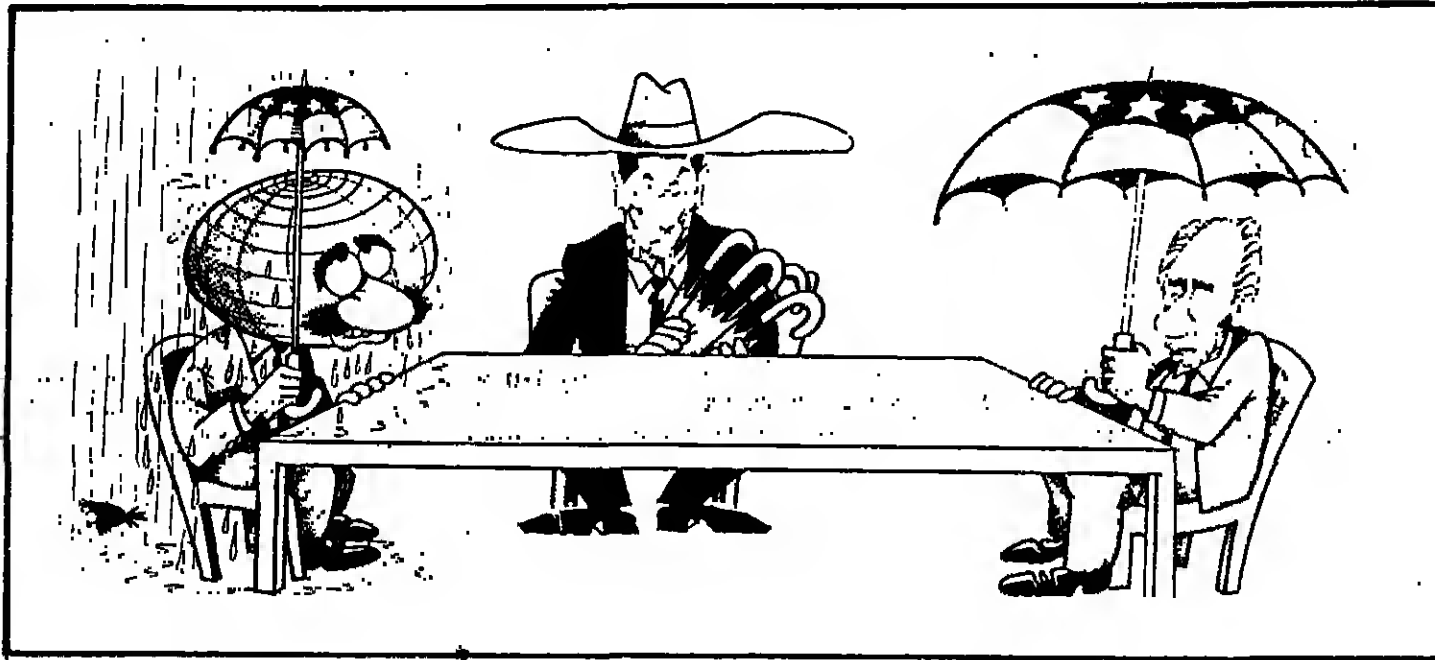
Scientists also argue that the Soviet Union could penetrate the system with decoys, render it useless by exploding a high-altitude nuclear weapon or by using cruise missiles to slip under it.

Scientists at universities participating in the SDI project are also trying to determine how much freedom the government will allow participating scientists in publishing their findings, and what will be done with discoveries that could have military importance, according to Robert Rosenzweig, president of the Association of American Universities.

He said most universities have decided to leave the question of participation to individual scientists on their staff. But he said a number of questions still remain.

"What will happen when the basic research begins to succeed — if it produces results, or looks like it might? What will the government do then?"

"These are serious questions. They can't be answered now. They will be answered in practice."



Army and paramilitary at odds in Chile

By Marcel Niedergang

The inquiry which opened in Santiago into the killing on March 30 of three communist opponents of the Chilean government is continuing to cause a stir among the carabineros (paramilitary police force). The Chilean capital has for some time been buzzing with the oddest of rumours. Colonel Luis Fontaine, former head of the carabineros intelligence service, was arrested on August 23 in Valparaiso. He is accused by military prosecutors of killing a 23-year-old Socialist activist, Carlos Godoy, who was found tortured to death in a Valparaiso region barracks in February.

SANTIAGO — Rumours abound in the Chilean capital. Chileans are following the first serious internal crisis to hit the military dictatorship in 12 years with curiosity, suspicion, irony not a little anxiety. In the absence of hard proof, of official or confirmed information, they are reduced to making suppositions, analysing and speculating. It is a patient game of tracking which is keeping the political class, the man in the street and the average Chilean quite busy. But they all confess they are quite incapable of saying what is happening behind the heavy doors of military buildings.

Could the crisis lead to a direct clash between the army, the custodian of supreme authority, and the carabineros, who are very annoyed at being officially implicated in the March 30 assassination of three leading Communist Party figures? Or a coup d'etat in Latin America's most hermetically sealed system? There are rumours, of course, arising from minor but unusual incidents and tart declarations testifying to manifest friction within the armed forces. The partial evacuation of hospitals towards the end of last week, for example, was sufficient to set off the wild rumour of a street battle between the army and the carabineros. As one taxi driver quipped: "They're either making room for the victims of the next coup d'etat or it's an AIDS epidemic." But there were no roadblocks, no tanks and no combat-uniformed troops in the capital, which was basking joyously in the first rays of a warm, southern spring. The state of alert in the hospitals, including the Salvador hospital, lasted only a single night, and there were no fratricidal clashes among military

men around the Moneda palace. Rumours in the poblaciones, Santiago's sprawling working-class districts, which for the first time were placed for several days were patrolled by air force troops, not the carabineros or pacos as they are called here. "The airman are much nicer than the pacos," people now say in the poblaciones, when the streets are daubed with opposition graffiti. "Pinochet, Out!"

Rumours in Buenos Aires this time, where the Chilean Communist Party leaders were waiting, last week, for the connecting flight to Santiago. "The air force has fallen out with the army. Something is happening. The airport may be closed..." On arrival at Santiago, visitors were not subjected to close searches; the personnel were friendly and smiling. The communists, who had been worried at the idea of being grilled after three weeks of authorised absence, heaved sighs of relief.

Here is one the oddities of the Chilean situation: the Communist Party is General Augusto Pinochet's bugbear, but communist leaders are free to move in and out of the country without harassment, while other communists, on the contrary, are relegated to the extreme south, or kidnapped and assassinated, like the three men whose throats were slit on March 30. A sinister business which has outraged public opinion and still continues to cause an outcry. Rumours again in Santiago. Three bombs exploded on the evening of August 19. One went off on carabinero premises, the second at the monument to airman. Where the third exploded is still not known. Nor is it known who planted them, or why or how. A line in the papers. It was a

cool night, near the monument towering on top of the Cerro Cristobal, there was yellow smoke, the acrid reek of cheddit, ambulances with their roof lights flashing and soldiers on the alert. Routine, or almost that.

Rumours had grown to such an extent that Pinochet stepped in the day before he was due to go to the south to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Bernardo O'Higgins (a father of Chilean independence). "I'm the only person in this country," he said, "with the power to rise up in revolt." A sharp, punchy line very much in the manner of the master of Santiago who is quite determined to hang on to power until after 1989, in spite of protests from the Opposition and, it is whispered, some officers. Here again, nothing is certain, apart from the fact that General Pinochet thinks he has the situation well in hand.

All eyes are on the pacos. The severe-looking carabineros, dressed in their green leather-trimmed uniforms, have been run by the defence ministry since 1973 and are in fact responsible for keeping law and order. They look like the Spanish civil guards of Franco's day, but minus the cocked hats.

They are in direct contact with the people, in every sense of the word, and are not well liked. They do not appreciate at all being exposed to public condemnation in the case of the murdered communists. Their head, General Mendoza, who was a member of the junta from Day 1, "resigned" on August 1. An event which was all the more significant as this officer was reputed to be Pinochet's most reliable ally in the higher authorities of the State.

His reluctant successor, General Stange, continued to defend the paramilitary organisation's honour and assert that the carabineros are being maligned. The 14 pacos officially suspected of involvement in the killings claim they were only obeying orders. Two of them, who flew a helicopter that covered the kidnapping of the communists, were officially charged on August 20 and remanded.

These are the first arrests since the case broke. Other scandals are surfacing, scandals in which the carabineros are also said to be involved. Like the case of Carlos Godoy, a Communist Youth official, whose death had officially been put down to a "heart attack". In fact, he appears to have been tortured. Godoy, who had lived in Cuba, returned to Chile in 1984.

These strains, almost invisible at the highest level, appear in a new context. As a gesture towards Washington and to obtain badly needed credits, the government on June 17 lifted the state of siege it had instituted in November 1984. So-called underground magazines like Apsi and Analisis, which had won a certain amount of freedom, promptly reappeared in the open and courageously and skillfully reoccupied the ground they had lost.

Though the various groups forming Chile's multi-party political opposition remain badly divided, they are once more convinced that pressure from the street (protests), which in 1983 had people thinking the regime was about to fall, will be resumed. They are planning a large-scale protest on September 4, but are still hesitant. "We've got to think it over properly," confided a Christian Democratic leader. "It's not without risk."

The government seems to be just as anxious to clean up its public image on human rights. Which accounts for the decision to punish the men responsible for the March 30 killings. But it is not easy to keep a tight rein on the growth of freedom. The Catholic Church is also beginning to stir. The bishop of Linares, for example, dared to publicly demand the resignation of General Pinochet. And Archbishop Fresno of Santiago is busy meeting all the moderate political groups to plan a call for reconciliation.

It's an early spring this year and the Japanese peach trees in Providencia, the capital's posh neighbourhood, are already in bloom. Enough to set one thinking that hope will perhaps be reborn? — The Guardian.

How U.S. newspaper content is changing

By Leo Bogart

A survey of over 1,300 newspapers shows shifts in the balance of international and national to local news, the ratio of features to hard news, and the number of specialised columns.

THE AMERICAN press has changed rapidly under the pressures of urban depopulation and transformation, the explosion of broadcast news, and technological improvements in newspaper production methods. The extent and character of the changes have been tracked in a series of four surveys of daily newspaper management conducted since 1967 by the Newspaper Advertising Bureau. In several significant respects, the editorial changes run counter to the opinions expressed by newspaper readers in surveys conducted during the same period.

In the fourth of these studies, conducted in the spring of 1983, mail questionnaires were returned by 1,310 U.S. daily newspapers, which represent 77 per cent of the total number and about 90 per cent of the full circulation. The returns have been weighted statistically for papers of different size to make the results proportionate to the entire American daily press. The questionnaire asked newspapers about recent editorial and format changes and also about the standing features and columns that they carry on a regular basis (at least once a week or more often) to deal with specialised interests.

The responses show major changes between 1979 and 1983 in editorial content and in graphics or layout.

Two out of three papers report that in those four years they made "substantial changes" of some specific kind in editorial content, and 71 per cent report "substantial changes" in graphics or layout. The changes have come most often in larger papers, but even among the smallest papers (under 10,000 circulation) a majority has made such changes.

The most common changes in graphics relate to formatting. On July 1, 1984, American newspapers moved to a standard six-column, 13-inch-wide page designed to facilitate the placement of advertising. (Tabloid papers adopted a compatible format). The trend towards six columns and narrower page widths was already apparent in our 1979 survey, and the changes have accelerated since then, with 43 per cent of the papers in 1983 reporting modifications in column widths, 25 per cent in the number of columns, and 38 per cent in page size. It is noteworthy that in those four years, 36 per cent of papers redesigned the masthead, 35 per cent used more photography, 30 per cent changed typefaces, and 23 per cent went to a modular layout. The proportions are even higher among the larger papers. All this, coming on top of similar dramatic reports of change between 1977 and 1979, indicates that the American press has a very different look than it did just a half dozen years ago.

A typical weekday paper has an average of 18 news and editorial pages. A majority of publishers have maintained the size of the editorial package, even in the face of a shift of advertising out of the run of the press and into pre-printed inserts. Naturally, the greater the circulation of the paper, the greater the number of news pages. The very largest and the very smallest papers most often increased their total editorial content between 1979 and 1983. In the middle-size range, similar proportions increased and decreased their editorial content.

The number of physically separate sections carried on the average weekday ranges from two for the smallest circulation papers to five for the bigger ones, with an average of three.

For a typical paper, photos and illustrations make up between 10 and 20 per cent of the newshole. For 13 per cent of the papers, pictures represent less than 10 per cent of the editorial content. For 24 per cent of the papers, they represent 20 per cent or more.

Even before the launching of USA Today in 1982, colour in editorial matter had been increasingly visible in the American press. Only 17 per cent of all papers report that they do not use editorial colour at all, and 28 per cent are using full colour (rather than one or two spot colours plus black) in their weekday editions.

One important development of recent years has been introduction of geographically zoned editions that include editorial matter as well as advertising. The introduction of zoned editions was in large part a response by metropolitan papers to growing suburban competition and by dailies generally to the rise of free-distributed weekly "shoppers" in the 1970s. Eighteen per cent of all daily newspapers, with 43 per cent of the circulation, now offer some kind of zoned editorial coverage. Between 1979 and 1983, fourteen per cent of all newspapers added editorial zones. (The proportion was 43 per cent among the larger papers.)

been sectionalization. In the previous four years, 25 per cent of papers added "life-style" sections, and this proportion goes up to 38 per cent among papers of over 100,000 circulation.

There have been substantial increases of news coverage in two areas: Sports and business. Less than one per cent of the papers reported any substantial decrease in coverage for either subject, while two out of five built up each of these important areas. The figures are even higher among the bigger papers that account for a substantial part of circulation. Although readership studies show that sports and business news attract many women readers, both have traditionally been thought of as subjects of special interest to men. There has been no commensurate increase of editorial emphasis in the areas generally considered of primary interest to women.

Op-ed pages are another phenomenon that has been increasingly evident as editors in single-ownership towns seek to avoid charges of media monopoly by presenting an assortment of viewpoints besides their own editorial opinions. In 1979, about one-third of the papers were run-

ning op-ed pages at least once a week; about one in five ran them every day. By 1983, over half of all papers, with three-fourths of the circulation, offered op-ed pages, and almost all of those offered them every weekday. Two out of three Sunday papers were also carrying an op-ed page. These pages have become a preferred site for institutional advertising. Only 30 per cent of newspapers now report that they would not position corporate ads on the op-ed page if requested. Twenty-seven per cent say their decision would depend on the individual ad, and 43 per cent take them all as a matter of course.

Readers like some kinds of subjects more than others, but they expect the paper to give them both facts and fun and to encompass both the trivial and the earth-shaking. Our national surveys of the public's interest in specific items (1972) or reported readership of those items (1982) consistently show that every subject has a constituency among readers, although no reader is uniformly responsive to every subject.

The same surveys show that readers come to the newspaper mainly for the news rather than for the entertainment content. Faced with a forced choice, 49 per cent (in 1982) would opt for a paper that is mainly news, and 20 per cent for one that is mostly features.

On balance, readers are more interested in news of what is going on in the larger world and in the nation than they are in what is going on in their own local areas, though they want to know about both. These conclusions are derived not just by asking people directly in general terms what they are interested in, but also by measuring their responses to hundreds of thousands of individual articles and news items. International news items score 29 per cent higher than the typical local story; national news scores 11 per cent higher.

However, among the one-third of all newspapers that made substantial changes in the ratio of hard news to features in the period 1979-1983, the ratio runs two to one for more features and less news. This is especially true among smaller papers of under 25,000 circulation.

Almost half of the papers report substantial changes in the ratio of national and international news to local and state news, just within those four years. Nearly five times as many increased local coverage at the expense of international coverage as did the reverse. This is true of papers of every size. Many editors may have been going this route in the belief that people want "chicken dinner news" from their newspapers at a time when television is bringing them hostile scenes live from the Middle East and Central America. Some may have become discouraged at the thought of competing with the TV networks in the arena of authoritative reporting on national and world affairs.

Seventy per cent of all papers run a daily main news section and a daily sports section, but only 25 per cent have a labelled business section. Among papers of 100,000 circulation and over, which represent 55 per cent of total circulation, practically every one has a main news and a sports section every day, and over half run a business section. Over the course of a week, these proportions are even higher. (Two out of three food sections now run on Wednesdays.)

Sectionalization makes the newspaper more accessible to readers by making its content

more predictable, by packaging content in a convenient and manageable form. Among the expectations with which readers come to their papers is that they will find a certain element in a certain place, whether that element is a comic strip or a political columnist. It is that predictability that develops readers' emotional ties to the features, that brings readers back to the paper day after day, that makes the paper's content seem familiar and comfortable amidst the endless turmoil and daily turnover in the subject matter of the (predominantly unpleasant) hard news.

As the ratio of hard news to features has decreased, how have these changes been reflected in the "physically separate or otherwise identifiable" or labelled sections of the newspapers?

In our four surveys of content, we have taken an inventory of the standing features or columns that appear either on a daily or less frequent basis. With a few changes made based on our experience, we have tracked about 70 different subjects since 1967 and in Sunday newspapers since 1979.

Regular standing coverage has diminished on almost every single subject of special interest. Newspapers representing substantial chunks of the total circulation continue to provide, week in and week out, columns and features that speak to an enormous assortment of segmented concerns on a scale beyond the capacity of other mass media. For example, less than half of all newspapers offer a movie timetable or movie reviews on a regular basis, but those papers represent seven out of ten copies sold. Less than one-third of the papers regularly review record and tapes, and only one in four regularly reviews books. Only 11 per cent have a weekday travel feature. (Travel, movies, books, records, and performing arts are of special interest to young people, whom newspapers have been seeking to attract.)

What was once called "society news," the minutiae of community life, used to carry its own special heading. While 93 per cent of all papers covered it on a regular

basis in 1967, that proportion is now down to 80 per cent. Only half carry regularly scheduled reviews of television programmes at least once a week.

Seven per cent of the papers have started a feature for personal computer buffs, but only 9 per cent now carry a science or technology column or feature on a regular basis.

There are fewer papers with action lines and career columns. Although the population is aging, fewer papers are now offering a regular feature dealing with retirement and social security matters.

The trend holds for papers of every size in every part of the country. (There is one notable exception: newspapers have been increasing their coverage on a regular basis in one field — astrology.) On many of these subjects, features tend to come predominantly from syndicated sources. Thus, the reduction in regular coverage may represent an attempt by editors to increase the amount of staff-written content. It may also be that, as part of the "sectional revolution," papers have been covering subjects of special interest on an individual assignment basis and varying the content from one week to the next, rather than trying to hold to identifiable, labelled features on a week in, week out basis.

While it is of interest to note the absolute proportions of newspapers providing regular standing coverage of these diverse special interests, more important is the almost universal tendency to cut down on such specialised features in every subject.

Whatever its causes, this trend runs in the face of an increasing segmentation of people's interests in a complex, mobile society. This is what has fuelled the growth of specialty magazines, of selective programming on cable and radio. Newspapers' mass character derives from the fact that they deal not only with common interests, but with innumerable idiosyncrasies. Readership surveys

may show that relatively few people share any one particular interest, but they are not likely to show how intensely they feel about it.

Overall, the mix of newspaper subject matter has not changed very much. A sampling of articles in our 1971, 1977, and 1982 surveys did not show dramatic shifts in the proportions dealing with such subjects as crime, public health, taxes, or Hollywood. But even though newspapers may be running as much space in general on fashion or travel as they ever did, they are less likely to be running it in a format that readers can expect, look forward to, and find easily. For stereo buffs or stamp collectors, there is quite a difference between occasionally coming across an article dealing with their peculiar predilections and knowing that there will always be a goody waiting in a regular place.

The substantial changes in both the appearance and content of the American press we have documented are stimulated by new technology, a growing sensitivity to reader interests, and the acute competitive marketing pressures that newspapers face as a business. But three trends can be identified that run counter to the conclusions of research on reader interests: (a) increasing the ratio of features to hard news content, (b) reducing the relative balance of national and world news to local news, and (c) reducing the number of regular standing columns and features dealing with specialised interests. These trends were not set in motion

by any conscious policy decisions. They arise from a multitude of small day-by-day decisions that editors make as a matter of course. But over time, these little decisions add up to significant changes in newspaper content.

The writer is executive vice president of the Newspaper Advertising Bureau in the U.S. His article is reprinted from *Journal of Communication*, Spring 1985 issue.

Computer graphics allow alteration of news photos

By Gil Klein

A PICTURE may no longer be worth a "thousand words."

New computer-processing techniques have rendered photographs only as valuable as the integrity of the people who publish them.

Three years ago, National Geographic editors pored over a colour photograph of camels walking in front of the pyramids at Giza in Egypt. The picture was too wide to fit on the magazine's standard cover.

What to do? The photograph was turned over to computer specialists and — presto — the pyramids, which had stood immobile for 45 centuries, were moved closer together to accommodate the cover of *Geographic*.

Changing the position of the pyramids did little to alter the truth of the National Geographic cover. William W. Smith, the magazine's director of engraving and printing, defended the process by saying the same picture could have been produced if the photographer had just moved a few feet to get a slightly different angle.

Mr. Smith may have been correct, but the last three years have brought this same technology to many newspapers and magazines.

Now, by using a computer, an editor can alter almost anything he wants about a picture — the colour of the grass, the location of

buildings, or which people are depicted. In many cases, not even experts can tell that the photograph has been doctored.

"The opportunities to manipulate a photograph, to change a photograph, to mislead the public, who currently puts great trust in printed photographs, is great," says C. Thomas Hardin, president of the National Press Photographers Association and director of photography at the Courier-Journal and Louisville Times.

"The burden will be on the people in management to maintain standards," he said.

The computerised process works like this: A black-and-white negative or a colour transparency is inserted into a machine that converts the picture into digital information — colours and the relationships between objects in the photograph are preserved very precisely. The picture is then displayed on a video screen. A computer specialist can then manipulate the data stored in the computer to alter the picture on the screen, until the desired result is achieved.

This system has many practical uses.

For example, a photo editor, looking at the picture on a television screen, has a clearer idea of how that photo will look when it appears in his publication.

David Grey, graphics director for the Providence (R.I.) Journal,

predicted that this type of production will soon be common in most newspapers.

What bothers him, he said, is the lack of concern that the people selling these machines appear to have for photographic ethics.

"I just came back from a convention where I saw all of the vendors of these machines demonstrating their ability to put another chimney on a house or to take elements of one picture and put them in another," he said. "But no one was... treating a photo as a piece of journalism."

Some photojournalism experts, however, say the computer will do little to change honesty in photography.

"Let's put this in context," said National Geographic's Smith. "Ever since the development of photography, people have changed photographs to fit editorial needs. It has always been a matter of where you draw the line between honesty and intent to deceive."

Photographers who wanted to lie have been able to do most of the things that the computer can do, some experts say.

The difference was that before the computer, manipulating a photograph took longer to do and was easier for an expert to detect.

Good newspapers and magazines will undoubtedly maintain their ethics. But critics say it is increasingly difficult to detect manipulation and believe the public should be aware it is possible.

Did you order frog legs, Sir?

JAKARTA — When was the last time you had a bite of "Rana Tiger"? Or perhaps, you prefer "Rana Hexadactyla"? Or feel a little squeamish about attacking a chunk of "Rana Limnochirus"? All are frogs, and this year it is estimated that the world will consume more than 200 million of them, or rather, give or take a limb or two, 400 million frogs' legs.

For some years, several countries have been labouring to fulfil a seemingly never-ending appetite for frogs' legs, particularly in Europe.

Even in Britain, bastion of conservative eating habits, the day of "frogs' legs and chips" may not be too far off. Exactly what has caused this explosion in the frog trade is far from clear. But India, Indonesia and Bangladesh have seen a market and quickly cashed in on it — India exports the legs of about 70 million frogs each year. According to official figures, Indonesia exported nearly 3,500 tons of frogs' legs in 1983, worth \$8.7 million; Bangladesh is believed to have exported an equivalent amount.

In Indonesia, the trade is relatively unexploited. Catching the frogs is mostly carried out by rice farmers, armed with lamps and scoops, who go out into the rice paddy or to matches or ponds at sunset when the croaking of mating calls can be heard.

Frogs are taken in bamboo baskets to a collection point where they are unconsciously paired with their legs, often while still alive.

The legs are then taken to the factory to be sorted, cleaned and frozen, ready for export. The rest of the frog is usually thrown away. The current export price for frogs' legs is about \$3 per kilo.

Not all frogs are edible and it seems the aficionado chooses his frogs carefully. Most Europeans prefer the smaller type of paddy or rock frog while the U.S. and the domestic Indonesian market prefer the giant "Rana Macrodont" species, known locally as "Bobok", which can weigh up to a kilogramme and has legs like a small chicken. Indonesia's main export market is the Netherlands, followed by

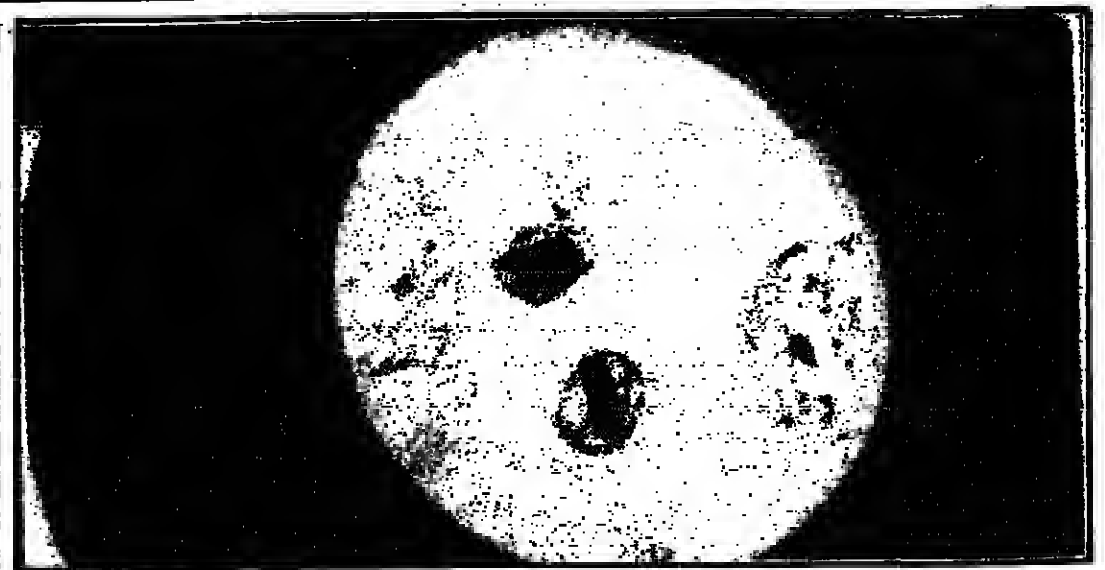
France, Belgium, Hong Kong and Singapore. President Suharto recently urged an expansion of the frogs' legs industry so that it could make its full contribution to the promotion of non-oil and natural gas exports.

But it is a business fraught with problems. Over-zealous hunting of frogs by farmers anxious to supplement their income has led to a frog shortage. Last year, this resulted in a decline in exports in just over 2,000 tons, worth \$4 million. The frog trade has also had serious environmental consequences.

Frogs play an important role in the ecological system. They eat mosquitoes and other pests that either spread malaria or attack crops.

In recent years, farmers have found that they have had to use increasing amounts of pesticides, including DDT, to control the insect population.

In some areas, the spread of a plant disease known locally as "Weng" has been attributed to increased hunting of frogs. Environmental groups both within



Under great magnification AIDS virus cells — some containing the dreaded disease — are compared in laboratory of the West Berlin health office.

AIDS fear spreads faster than the disease

By Arthur Spiegelman

Reuter

NEW YORK — Fear of AIDS is spreading faster than the disease itself as headlines in a hundred languages warn of a new black death and officials try to cope with an illness for which there is no cure.

The spread of AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) came into the international limelight following the revelation that film star Rock Hudson was suffering from the disease.

A Reuter survey of world capitals finds wide disparity in how nations are coping, with some countries, such as China, taking precautionary measures such as banning blood imports, while others refuse to admit the disease exists.

Reasons for shunning discussion range from ideology in Iran and the Soviet Union, to fear of harming the tourist trade in Kenya.

Nowhere is fear more rampant than in the United States, which has most of the world's 14,000 known cases. Expressions of that fear are reported daily.

Children with AIDS are hurried from classes in several states. In Connecticut officials donned rubber gloves to escort a murder suspect to court, and 14 jurors asked to be excused from hearing the case; New York's health commissioner suggested drug addicts be issued with sterile hypodermic needles.

Health workers' talk of panic isolating victims and breaking up families, creating fears not only in the high-risk groups — gay men and intravenous drug users.

Medical experts call AIDS the black death of the 20th century, but there are differences. The bubonic plague killed only 40 per cent of its victims in Europe. AIDS claims 100 per cent.

It is already as serious and devastating a scourge as I can name in memory," said Dr. Anthony Fauci, head of the U.S. National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

"It is the most serious epidemic of the 20th century," said Dr. Leonard Calzavara of the Cleveland Clinic in Ohio.

Heterosexuals, who account for only one per cent of AIDS victims in the United States, talk of changing their lifestyles to avoid contact with homosexual men, who make up 73 per cent of all U.S. cases.

Statistics fuel the fear. AIDS has become the biggest single killer of unmarried men between 25 and 44 in San Francisco and New York City. Murder takes second place.

In San Francisco, often called "gay capital of the United States", a survey of 300 homosexual and bisexual men found that fear of the disease had changed their sex lives.

They said their number of sexual contacts had fallen to 1.2 a

month and only one in five said he had had sexual contact with a man other than his primary sexual partner in the past 30 days.

Three of New York City's 12 gay bathhouses have shut due to lack of business.

AIDS, which renders the body's immune system powerless to fight infections, is transmitted primarily through sexual contact when semen containing the virus enters the bloodstream.

The illness may then take two to six years to develop.

Although the disease in the United States and Europe hits mostly homosexuals, most of the victims in central Africa, believed to be the origin of the disease and where it is rampant, are heterosexuals.

Scientists theorise that the disease began in monkeys and spread to humans through bites or consumption of monkey meat.

Americans even take their fear abroad — as confused Swiss waiters in the resort of Gruyeres reported recently. A group of 25 American tourists refused to eat their soup from a communal bowl as is the Alpine custom and demanded separate bowls.

In France, doctors say they have isolated a new disease called "AIDS psychosis."

Worried officials in Sweden, which has 27 reported AIDS cases compared to more than 12,000 in the United States, distributed a brochure this summer to overseas-bound tourists. It carried a simple warning: "Never love a stranger."

U.S. researcher Robert Gallo, discoverer of AIDS, says the disease is not only rampant in Zaire, but treated as a joke.

Zaireans openly shrug off the threat with joking remarks, calling it *sida* in French, standing for syndrome imaginaire pour discourager les amoureux (imaginary syndrome for discouraging lovers). Nightclubs are known as *sida-guages*.

Zaire is unable to produce figures on the number of cases.

The Kenyan government does not recognise officially the existence of AIDS, despite frequently expressed fears among Kenyans. According to observers, it is a very unpopular subject in a country that depends heavily on tourism.

AIDS is, however, officially recognised in Tanzania and Uganda, where concerns about tourism are not acute.

Newspapers in Uganda report hundreds of AIDS deaths in the past five years and the largely superstitious rural folk believe AIDS is witchcraft. Neighbours of one 31-year-old man think he is being punished for robberies and murders he committed while serving in the army.

In the Soviet Union, the disease is almost ignored by the press and most people are unaware it exists. A July 21 article in the paper *Mirovaya Pravda* reported the disease had spread to all continents, but

made no mention of Soviet cases. The article also said that research was being conducted in the Soviet Union and Gallo says he has received frequent requests for AIDS samples from Soviet research facilities.

In China, doctors admit the disease is certain to gain a foothold although so far the only known case is that of an Argentine tourist who contracted AIDS in the United States.

To help check the entry of the killer disease, China has banned imports of nearly all blood products. Strict health checks have also been imposed on foreigners resident in China for more than a year and on Chinese who have travelled abroad.

Brazil, with 415 reported cases, has the largest number of AIDS victims of any country in Latin America, but its health ministry recently rejected calls for mandatory testing of blood donations for the AIDS virus, saying that existing tests are not accurate enough.

While government officials insist there is no epidemic, the Brazilian public has shown evidence of panic, with women taking nail clippers to hairdressers, rather than risking ones used by others.

Doctors in West Germany think there could be 150 virus carriers for every known case — 250 at present — and that the number of victims will double each year.

And in East Germany, although there have been no known cases, a committee has been set up to monitor AIDS.

East Berlin has several gay bars operating freely and West Berlin homosexuals often make day trips. West Berlin officials say they fear their city could have an AIDS problem on the same scale as New York and San Francisco in a matter of years.

The Egyptian government is considering testing the blood of all arrivals from the United States and other countries and also considering telling its embassies to issue visas only to those with certificates proving they do not have the disease.

While homosexuality is common throughout the Middle East, newspapers in Iran have called AIDS a disease symbolic of the corrupt and decadent West.

Three cases of AIDS have been reported in Hong Kong, causing officials to start a telephone hotline to give AIDS information.

Doctors say that AIDS will spread rapidly in Hong Kong since homosexual acts are punishable by life imprisonment and most such activity is furtive, thus encouraging the sort of anonymous sexual contact that spreads the disease.

Fears have increased in Australia since three Sydney women developed AIDS antibodies through artificial insemination. Now all blood, sperm and organ donors must sign declarations that they are not in the high-risk group.

HOW MUCH TV TIME IS THERE?

STATISTICS that tell a story

There are 8,760 hours in a year. Eighteen nations all have more — with television programming. Canada and the United States produce an average of 15,000 hours per day, greater than the annual output for most nations. News and information accounts on average for 15% to 20% of the broadcast output, but usually it is in prime time.

| Country | Annual Hours | Of which News |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Canada | 6,082,728 | 1,082,928 |
| 2. United States | 5,839,390 | 843,880 |
| 3. Japan | 383,281 | 21,341 |
| 7. Hong Kong | 28,860 | 3,286 |
| 11. India | 14,200 | 1,304 |
| 16. Malaysia | 9,569 | 2,605 |
| 20. Singapore | 5,738 | 1,188 |
| 32. U.A.E. | 4,568 | 440 |
| 36. Jordan | 3,968 | 598 |
| 42. Qatar | 2,920 | 1,095 |
| 43. Saudi Arabia | 2,820 | 703 |
| 57. Pakistan | 2,230 | 440 |
| 58. Kuwait | 2,200 | 440 |
| 70. Syria | 963 | 116 |

(Selected from a survey of 70 countries in 1980)

Lendl beats McEnroe, wins U.S. Open's championship

NEW YORK (R) — Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia ended a three-year losing streak in the final of the U.S. Open Tennis Championships Sunday when he overpowered John McEnroe 7-6 (7-1), 6-3, 6-4 to become the first foreign male player to capture the men's title in eight years.

In perhaps the finest performance of his career in a major tournament, the second-seeded Lendl recovered from a slow start to overwhelm McEnroe with his powerful groundstrokes, strong serve and a surprisingly effective net game.

In winning, the 25-year-old Lendl became the first right-handed player to win the men's crown in the Open since Australia's John Newcombe in 1973 and the first foreign player to earn the championship trophy

since Guillermo Vilas of Argentina in 1982.

The tall, elegant Lendl's surprising straight-set triumph also completed a Czechoslovak sweep of the singles titles, since his compatriot, Hana Mandlikova, had upset Martina Navratilova Saturday to win the women's title.

Having been beaten in six of seven previous Grand Slam finals — winning only the French Open last year when, ironically enough, he beat McEnroe — Lendl had earned the reputation as a player

who faltered under pressure.

But on Sunday he was devastating in overwhelming McEnroe, who became helpless under Lendl's awesome assault.

McEnroe had defeated Lendl in 12 of their last 16 matches, including the last two this summer, in amassing a 14-11 career edge. And he had beaten the Czechoslovak in straight-sets with the loss of only eight games in last year's final after Lendl had lost the previous two finals to Jimmy Connors.

After dropping his first service

to fall behind 0-2 in the first set, Lendl never lost his big serve again while breaking McEnroe's wicked twist service three times. McEnroe was able to reach breakpoint on Lendl's serve only once after that break, in the eighth game on the first set.

Thereafter, the New Yorker, who kept his vaunted temper in check throughout the match, never was able to get to deuce on Lendl's serve.

Lendl's invincibility on service was reflected in his last 12 service games when he held at love seven times while yielding only five points. In his other five service games,

There was an awesome performance, which coupled with his withering passing shots and deadly volleys, left McEnroe on the defensive and unable to cope.

In all, Lendl hammered across 42 outright winners — 15 forehands, 14 backhands, 12 volleys and one overhead, as against 17 by McEnroe.

McEnroe played brilliantly at the outset, holding serve at love, breaking Lendl and moving out to a 5-2 lead while holding his first four service games at love.

But Lendl broke back at love in the ninth game on two service-return winners and two McEnroe errors as it eventually went to a

tiebreaker.

Lendl then completely dominated the tiebreak, winning it 7-1 on an ace, two Lendl winners, three errors by McEnroe and, finally, a backhand service-return winner on a McEnroe first serve.

A lone service break in the second set proved decisive in the second set. In that game, McEnroe reached advantage-point at 40-30 before Lendl broke through on a backhand crosscourt and a McEnroe forehand that went long.

In the third set, McEnroe saved a breakpoint in the seventh game as it went on service through eight games, with none of the other seven games going to deuce.

But then Lendl closed out the match with flair. He broke McEnroe in the ninth game on a backhand service-return, a forehand crosscourt past McEnroe at the net, a McEnroe double-fault and a spectacular forehand topspin lob.

Lendl then finished off McEnroe on service with a backhand lob, a noded forehand by McEnroe, a service winner and a forehand volley.

The Czechoslovak, who never shows any emotion on court, then dropped his racket and jumped in the air, thrusting his arms upwards.

Lendl received \$187,500 for his victory while McEnroe, a four-time open singles champion, earned \$93,750.

"This is the biggest tournament I feel in the world and the championship of the country where I enjoy living very much," said Lendl who lives in nearby Greenwich, Connecticut. "I'm so happy I'm not even going to try to describe it."

"When I broke him in the first set for 4-5, that was the turning point. I was flying out there. I felt like there was no ball I can't get to, no ball I can't hit."

"I took a different approach to the Open than in previous years," Lendl added. "I tried to lead a normal life and do what I usually do. I have been doing everything normal, playing with my dogs, shooting golf and so on."

McEnroe, who had won all four previous Open finals he had reached, said he probably had not been at his best since he had had to play his five-set semifinal match against Mats Wilander of Sweden in sweltering heat on Saturday afternoon.

By contrast, Lendl swept past Jimmy Connors in straight sets Saturday night when the temperature had dropped considerably.

JFF fines players

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian Football Federation (JFF) has fined a number of soccer clubs and struck off the names of several soccer players in Jordan for their violation of JFF regulations and for bad behaviour during soccer tournaments.

The JFF's lists were players from Sahab, Amman, Salt and Ajlun. Also fines up to JD 200 were imposed on a number of soccer clubs for other violations.

The decisions were taken on Thursday at a meeting held under JFF president Sultan Al Odwan.

Among those struck off from

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ANNOUNCEMENT FROM WATER AUTHORITY OF JORDAN REBIDDING ON CONTRACT KA3/50/85 KARAK WATER AND WASTE WATER PROJECTS

Water Authority of Jordan invites the contractors who have been prequalified for contract KA3/50/85 to rebid on contract KA3/50/85 which consists of the construction of 330 metres long tunnel (only) to carry a sewer and other utilities under a portion of the city of Karak.

The project as previously announced is financed by the Water Authority and USAID under A.I.D. project 278-0259, payment will be in Jordan Dinars and U.S. dollars.

Tender documents are available without charge from the Tender Department at the Water Authority's main office in Amman for those contractors who had purchased the tender documents.

Bids are due no later than 12:00 noon Jordan local time on Tuesday Oct. the 8th 1985.

Eng. Mohammed S. Kilani
President
Water Authority

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The Language Centre at THE UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN announces that courses in Modern Standard Arabic for speakers of other languages will commence on Sept. 21, and will last for 16 weeks. Two programmes will be offered:

1. The intensive programme in which classes meet in the morning for 20 hours per week, Saturday-Wednesday. The fee for these courses is JD 140 per term.
2. The regular programme in which classes meet 6 hours per week (5:30-7:10 Saturday, Monday, and Wednesday). The fee for these courses is JD 80 per term.

Those interested please call at the Language Centre for registration until Sept. 21, 1985.

Interested to learn ARABIC in two months time? Please join the NEW COURSE beginning Sept. 21, 1985.

For more information please call The Center for Contemporary Languages.

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Cinema RAINBOW

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Cinema OPERA

Tel: 675573

BUTTERFLY

Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30
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Cinema PALESTINE

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(Colour)

Performances: 12-3-7

Cinema RAGHADAN

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(Colour)

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LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

| | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| One sterling | 1.3065/75 | U.S. dollars |
| One U.S. dollar | 1.3730/35 | Canadian dollars |
| | 2.9440/50 | West German marks |
| | 3.3075/90 | Dutch guilders |
| | 2.4325/40 | Swiss francs |
| | 59.43/48 | Belgian francs |
| | 8.9800/50 | French francs |
| | 1955/1956 | Italian lire |
| | 243.40/55 | Japanese yen |
| | 8.6125/225 | Swedish crowns |
| | 8.5675/775 | Norwegian crowns |
| | 10.6525/625 | Danish crowns |
| One ounce of gold | 319.60/320.10 | U.S. dollars |

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed mixed after a sluggish session with equities showing a firmer bias in early trading on bid speculation and Friday's stronger Wall Street close. Dealers said, Sterling's weakness against a strong dollar and accompanying fears over oil prices combined to reverse the opening trend leaving shares with a lower bias by the close.

The FT 30 share index rose four points to a record 1,024.8 at 0900 GMT before shading back to Friday's close of 1,020.8 at 1400 GMT. The previous record 1,024.5 was reached on January 22.

Government bonds were about 1/2 point lower on worries over sterling. North American were mixed and gold shares lower. Sterling's drop on the foreign exchange provided a fillip for exporting companies including ICI closing 8p higher at 697 after 699 and Jaguar up 7p to 295.

The drinks sector provided the main focus of attention with Allied Lyons off 5p at 283 on profit-taking after its rise on the bid from Elders JNL. Elders closed 12p higher at 175. Some dealers suggested Allied was buying Elders shares in an attempt to thwart its bid. Distillers closed 27p higher at 415 as speculative buying which began last week continued.

Unilever closed 5p lower at 1055 after 1050 on news. Richardson-Vicks rejected the offer from its U.S. subsidiary.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, SEPT. 10, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: This is a very good day to get everything that pertains to the details of your home life on the right basis so you have them decided for the future. Good evening to rest.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You may encounter problems at home that may require your undivided attention in the morning. Relax at home this evening.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Handle any outside or civic matters today that will stamp you an A-1 citizen. Study your progress in the evening.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Try to get your financial affairs in better order so that you can have more money when you need it. Consult a business expert.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Know what it is you most want of a personal nature and plan just how to attain it. Devote the evening to a hobby.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Be with a person who has been very loyal to you for a long time and ask for advice on how to improve your lot in life.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) State your wishes to a good friend who can help you to attain them. Take time this evening to get your wardrobe in order.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Get outside responsibilities well-handled during the day, but tonight it is best to stay at home relaxing quietly.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) If you study every angle of some new interest you have in mind, you can make a big success of it.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Good day to keep the promises you have made, so be enthusiastic about it to get fine results. Do your bookkeeping.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Getting your associates to cooperate more with you can make the future better for all of you.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Study your work load and how to handle it efficiently, then full speed ahead. Be careful in the handling of a co-worker.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Plan your amusements for the days ahead in the morning, then get to work on a special talent you have been neglecting.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be able to plan an enterprise and carry through with it meticulously and be successful with it. Give a fine education and add business and artistic subjects also for good results. Teach early to avoid "martyrdom."

THE Daily Crossword by Kenneth Witte

ACROSS

- 1 Diamond
- 5 Camping beds
- 9 Pink wine
- 13 Birds of peace
- 15 Actor Guinness
- 18 Night birds
- 17 Squirrel's delight
- 18 Turn to a
- 19 Cadence
- 20 Bird person
- 23 "The Raven" author
- 24 God of flocks
- 25 Greenish songbird
- 26 Pitcher
- 27 — of Reason
- 30 Donate
- 34 Celtic great
- 36 United
- 38 Nice summer
- 39 Side dish
- 40 Flighty person
- 42 Collect taxes
- 43 Messy place
- 44 Swiss city
- 45 — Warlocks
- 47 Wager
- 48 Pinnacle
- 49 Sure thing
- 50 Six pail
- 51 Admiral or guard
- 56 Toughen by use
- 60 Safe term
- 61 Sea eagle
- 62 Faction
- 63 Depots: abbr.
- 64 Quantity of medicine
- 65 Make clothes

DOWN

- 1 Oak, city
- 2 Crazy
- 3 Novels
- 4 Quilt tin
- 5 Hiding place
- 6 Popover
- 7 Fresh-water duck
- 8 Long-legged shore bird
- 9 Reddish bird
- 10 Hair dryer
- 11 Wood strip
- 12 Baked: abbr.
- 14 March bird
- 21 Also
- 22 Hart and Cooper
- 25 Pay a call on
- 26 Kind of tower
- 27 Tear violently
- 28 Dine at home
- 29 Small songbird
- 30 Was sick
- 31 Windfall in a way
- 32 Whirlpool
- 33 Chatters
- 34 Regan's father
- 35 Undisguised
- 37 Waxed
- 41 Stopped working
- 45 Deer
- 46 Garden pest
- 47 Military
- 48 hedges
- 49 Crowed at
- 50 Atr. plant
- 51 South Wille
- 52 Light colors
- 53 Black cuckoo
- 54 Undressed
- 55 Depicted
- 56 Double curve

Dollar gains, may test 3-mark level

LONDON (R) — The resurgent dollar made further gains on European foreign exchange markets Monday, continuing its steady rise of last week, and dealers were predicting that it would soon test the three-mark level.

On the back of strong U.S. economic data and the belief that the U.S. Federal Reserve may tighten credit policy, pushing up interest rates, the dollar began here at 2.9243 marks, slightly below Friday's close, but gained in trading to hit 2.9505.

"It's impossible to say when, but most people think the dollar is headed for three marks," one dealer in Frankfurt said.

"The real question is — will it hold above that level?" Most major currencies eased as dealers sold to buy dollars, and Britain's sterling suffered more than most after losing four cents on Friday.

From an opening \$1.3285 it lost ground steadily to touch \$1.30, a level last seen in early July, and later traded at \$1.3035.

The pound also fell sharply against other currencies, pulling its trade-weighted index down from an opening 81.2 per cent of its 1975 value to 79.8 per cent by midday.

Dealers were divided over the reason. Some cited fears over oil prices.

if Saudi production increased, while others spoke of a market perception that sterling was generally overpriced.

"The U.K. authorities must be pretty worried that sterling has dropped 10 cents recently despite the very good interest rate advantage they have and despite the fact the market thinks it is going to stay that way," commented one London clearing bank dealer.

No central bank intervention was detected Monday, and bank analysts said reported dollar sales last Friday by the Bank of England and West Germany's Bundesbank had been minor.

The gold bullion market and the South African rand were unsettled in expectation of President Reagan's announcement of limited economic sanctions against Pretoria later Monday, possibly accompanied by a ban on the import of Kruggerands into the U.S.

The rand sank as far as \$7.10 U.S. cents, but recovered to around Friday's closing level of 38.75 cents in nervous trading.

Gold was fixed in London at \$320.20 an ounce, close to Monday's opening figure, but later retreated to \$318.50 an ounce.

Kruggerands, which normally command a premium of some 3.5 per cent over bullion, Monday traded at only 1.7 per cent above their metal value.

China boasts growth

PEKING (R) — China Monday declared its present five-year economic plan to be a complete success, setting the scene for the unveiling of the next five-year plan some time over the next two weeks.

The official economic daily said most of the targets in the sixth five-year plan, drawn up to guide economic development between 1981 and 1985, had already been surpassed one or two years ago.

But it quoted a "responsible official" as saying a slightly lower rate of economic growth next year — the first year of the seventh five-year plan — would assist in the implementation of current economic reforms.

Canadian firms agree merger

MONTREAL (R) — Canadian Pacific Limited, the transport and telecommunications giant, said Sunday its board had agreed to acquire the remaining 30.3 per cent of Canadian Pacific Enterprises Limited that it does not already own.

The acquisition, which will be effected in a merger, will grant shareholders of Canadian Pacific (C.P.) Enterprises 1,675 shares of Canadian Pacific Limited stock for each of their own shares.

A spokesman for the company declined to place a dollar value on the size of the transaction. The merger would be accomplished by merging C.P. Enterprises with a new, wholly owned subsidiary of Canadian Pacific Limited.

Canadian Pacific Limited, based in Montreal, is involved in transportation, railways, airlines, hotels, ocean shipping, telecommunications and other fields.

For the year ending Dec. 31, 1984, Canadian Pacific Limited had net profits of \$376,903 or \$5.24 per share on revenues of \$2.56 billion.

TRIPOLI (R) — An expedition to the shops is not what it used to be in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, where the "people's supermarkets" were once piled high with subsidized consumer goods from all over the world.

These days the shelves in state-run department stores, the main retail outlets, are not bare but it would take patience and imagination to construct an appetizing meal from the limited range of dried and tinned goods on offer.

The thinning shelves are just one sign of the effect on Libya of a slump in the world oil market. The country is way behind in its payments to suppliers and contractors and has cut imports to maintain a safe level of foreign currency reserves.

Meat has been in short supply on and off this year and luxuries like chocolate, foreign cigarettes and car spare parts fetch high prices on an active black market.

In Tripoli's seaside hotels representatives of foreign contractors lounge around swimming pools, waiting to hear when the Libyans will make their next payment.

South Korea's Hyundai has

World carmakers rethink strategies

FRANKFURT (R) — International carmakers are rethinking their strategy to counter an expected slowdown in the United States, the world's largest auto market.

As the 51st international motor show prepares to open here on Thursday, a Reuters survey showed international car producers are turning increasingly to markets at home, or not far away, and concentrating on reducing production costs.

With the spotlight at the show on technology, the survey also showed firms are boosting research, with their eyes fixed on the race to produce the best-selling car for the year 2000.

U.S. industry analysts expect sales there this year will top 1984's 10.4 million by some 300,000 or 400,000, but will decline in 1986 to around 10.5 million.

The third-largest U.S. carmaker, Chrysler, projects an even steeper slide, to 10.4 million in 1986 and 10.1 million a year later.

With the U.S. industry in its third year of expansion after a devastating recession, the agreement between Washington and Tokyo to lift import quotas is likely

ely in the longer term to cut market share for the U.S. "big four", General Motors (G.M.), Ford, Chrysler and American Motors.

The largest car producers in Japan, whose success since World War II has changed the shape of the global industry, have either started producing, or announced plans to make, cars in the United States.

Toyota, Nissan, Mazda, Honda and Mitsubishi believe the voluntary export limit set by the Tokyo government of 2.3 million cars in the year to March 31 will be extended.

But by 1990, analysts believe Japanese production inside the U.S. could reach over one million cars a year, slicing U.S. makers' share to 60 per cent from about 75 per cent at present.

U.S. makers recently began massive sales campaigns, offering discounted financing and cash rebates to prop up their share. The Japanese focus on small

and medium-size cars, coupled with an expected flattening in U.S. demand, is likely to cause other foreign makers, with almost the single exception of the Korean producer Hyundai, to push harder into home markets.

Hyundai, which had a runaway success in Canada last year, is to enter the U.S. market late this year or early 1986 and aims to sell 100,000 of its new front-wheel-drive "Excels" there.

In the first half of this year, West Germany's Volkswagen (V.W.) made 40,000 "Golf" models in its Westmoreland, Pennsylvania, plant. The plant is at best breaking even, but analysts said V.W. was likely to keep it open to ease internal U.S. political pressures led to limitations on European car imports.

Helped by burgeoning sales of the Golf, V.W. and its Audi subsidiary took 13 per cent of the European market in the first half, wresting the position of market leader from Fiat of Italy.

The West German automobile industry association, VDA, said the European car market should expand next year by one or two per cent from just over 11 million

cars this year. Fiat has no plans to reenter the U.S. and sees no export prospects in South East Asia in the face of low-cost Japanese competition.

Instead, it is concentrating on Europe and on cutting the number of cars it needs to produce before it begins to show a profit. This is now around one million.

Fiat expects to produce 1.27 million cars this year, giving it a fourth successive year of profit after net 1984 profit of 235 billion lire (\$120 million) on sales of 1,278 billion lire (\$660 billion).

Fiat is also exploring a link-up with Ford of Europe, about which officials in both companies are keeping tight-lipped. One product of this cooperation is the smooth automatic gearbox on Ford's newly-unveiled "Elite" experimental car.

French state-owned car producer Renault is in the middle of a major shake-up after losing 12.55 billion francs (\$1.4 billion) in 1984.

VDA figures showed French cars slipped to 7.5 per cent of all sales in the first half of 1985 in West Germany, the largest car market in Europe, from 7.9 per cent at this time last year.

Saudi oil output reportedly rises

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabian oil output, which dropped to a 20-year low last month, rose appreciably in early September, oil industry sources in the Gulf said Monday.

They said production in the Kingdom had risen to more than three million barrels per day (b/d) in the first week from an average of between 1.9 and two million last month.

But they said they did not know whether the output increase had resulted from new deals with the four U.S. major oil companies, the

so-called Aramco partners, which traditionally buy the bulk of Saudi oil — Exxon, Mobil, Chevron and Texaco.

Reports persist that Saudi Arabia has made so-called netback deals with these companies, which relate the price of Saudi oil for the first time to the free market. Neither the companies said to be involved nor the Saudi authorities have confirmed or denied the reports.

Saudi Arabia, potentially the largest oil exporter in the world, has watched its exports slide be-

cause it has stuck to the official pricing structure of the 13-member Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

As buyers turned elsewhere for cheaper oil, Saudi Arabia gave notice in June, in a message to OPEC oil ministers from King Fahd, that it could not allow this to go on indefinitely.

The sources said that some of this month's output was accounted for by liftings by the Saudi marketing company, Norbec, apparently bound, at least initially, for storage.

But they confirmed some increase in liftings by the four Aramco partners. Traditionally exports from Saudi Arabia peak in the first week of each month.

They said it was possible some buying had been stimulated by concern about security of supplies following heavy Iraqi bombing raids on Iran's main Kharg Island oil export terminal at Ras Tanunah averaged almost 2.3 million barrels per day (b/d) in the first week of this month, compared with an average of less than 950,000 b/d last month.

Libya hits hard times as foreign reserves slide

TRIPOLI (R) — An expedition to the shops is not what it used to be in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, where the "people's supermarkets" were once piled high with subsidized consumer goods from all over the world.

These days the shelves in state-run department stores, the main retail outlets, are not bare but it would take patience and imagination to construct an appetizing meal from the limited range of dried and tinned goods on offer.

The thinning shelves are just one sign of the effect on Libya of a slump in the world oil market. The country is way behind in its payments to suppliers and contractors and has cut imports to maintain a safe level of foreign currency reserves.

Meat has been in short supply on and off this year and luxuries like chocolate, foreign cigarettes and car spare parts fetch high prices on an active black market.

In Tripoli's seaside hotels representatives of foreign contractors lounge around swimming pools, waiting to hear when the Libyans will make their next payment.

South Korea's Hyundai has

suspended work on a power plant until the Libyans pay for work already completed. Some foreign meat suppliers have stopped shipments and other creditors have settled for oil barter deals, diplomats said.

Italian contractors grouped together last year in a barter deal involving 40,000 barrels a day over eight months. The deal arrived for only four months until April, when the Libyans said technical problems were delaying liftings, diplomats said.

Behind Libya's cash-flow problems lies a sharp drop in oil revenues from a 1980 peak of \$22 billion to a projected \$9 billion this year, they said.

Foreign economists in Tripoli estimate currency reserves have slipped from \$3.6 billion at the end of 1984 to around \$2.6 or \$2.7 billion today. The Libyan authorities have fixed \$2.5 billion as the minimum permissible level.

In response Libya has laid off thousands of Egyptian and Tunisian workers, frozen costly industrial projects and prepared for austerity unseen since President Muammar adhafi took power in 1969.

Officials say foreign workers had let Libyans take life too easily and had been a serious drain on the economy, once sending home \$2 billion a year in hard currency.

Projects frozen include roads, schools, hospitals, an aluminium smelter and a fertilizer plant. The heavy industry investment budget has seen some of the "biggest cuts, partly because of a shift towards agricultural schemes such as the "great man-made river", a network of pipelines to bring fossil water from the desert to the coast.

Libya has made the vast irrigation project its top development priority and is committed to spend at least another \$3.1 billion on it by 1989, officials said.

The river has added to the general austerity through special taxes on petrol, cigarettes, electronic goods and money transfers abroad.

President adhafi, speaking openly of his country's economic problems, has urged the people to greater productivity and self-sufficiency and has told them they can do without luxuries.

At speeches marking this month's 16th anniversary of his

revolution, he said: "Flooding the local market with imported goods means we are moving in the wrong direction and it exhausts our reserves of foreign currency."

Factory output was much lower than it should be, he said. "Production is the key to liberation... dependence on what others produce is the same as backwardness," he added.

Among specific proposals he put forward was an emphasis on breeding camels for meat, to replace imported beef and mutton, and a scheme to move the old and the handicapped into the civil service so that the able-bodied could do more productive work.

But foreign economists stress that Libya's foreign debt, which they estimate totals \$7 billion, is manageable and the present problems do not amount to imminent bankruptcy.

The foreign economists estimate \$4 to \$5 billion of the debt is for arms from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Contractors from Italy, Libya's largest trading partner, are next with total debts of up to \$1 billion followed by Turkey, South Korea, Japan, France, Spain and Greece.

They also cite an International Monetary Fund report which in essence says the organisation is satisfied with the way Libya has handled the sudden fall in oil income.

"There's absolutely no question of the Libyan economy heading on the verge of collapse. As long as the oil keeps flowing, it's very far from being a basket case," one diplomat said.

President adhafi's recent speeches, often the sole source of guidance to foreigners on policy trends, give no sign the leadership is reconsidering strictly socialist policies introduced in 1979.

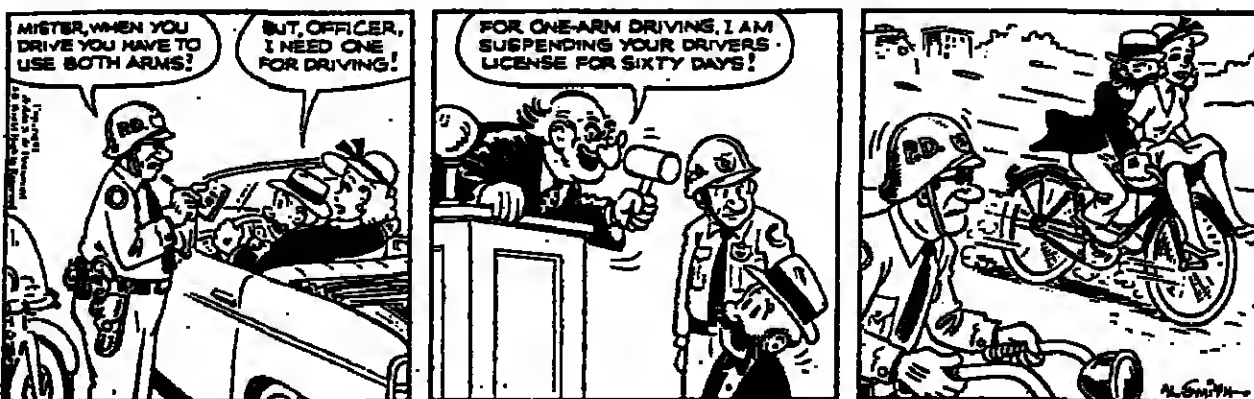
Shutter on the rows of private shops in Tripoli's old souk (bazaar), condemned as exploitative, are as firmly locked as ever. One sprinkling of private tailors, restaurants and repair shops — enterprises with a production element — show signs of life.

"There's not enough money around to stimulate the economy, even if the private shops were allowed to reopen," a long-term foreign resident said.

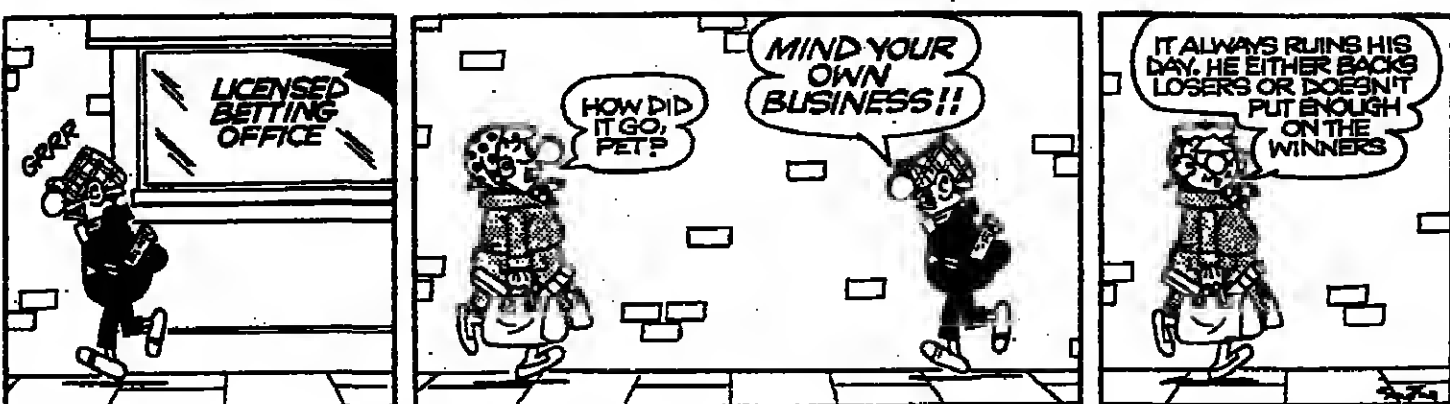
Peanuts



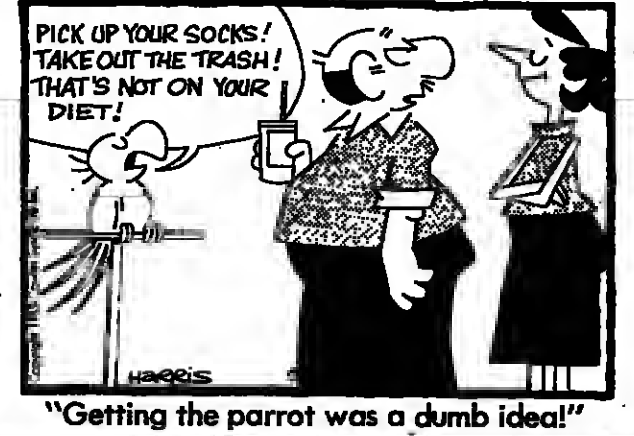
Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VERIP

OAQUT

KUSTEM

DEGLUC

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: "TO BE" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: WHILE ABIDE TACKLE OVERDO

Answer: What the blacksmith did to his incompetent apprentice — BELLOVED HIM

President Reagan imposes U.S. sanctions on S. Africa

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan Monday ordered selective economic sanctions against South Africa aimed at "the machinery" of its apartheid system of racial segregation.

He banned all exports of computers in the South African police and security forces and to other arms of the government that enforce apartheid.

He forbade the export of nuclear technology except when material would be required to oversee nuclear non-proliferation or for humanitarian purposes.

He banned loans to the South African government except when needed to improve the economic circumstances, health and education of all races.

He said he would consult U.S. allies on possible banning of U.S. imports of krugerrands, South Africa's gold coins.

Mr. Reagan called a White House news conference to announce his actions. Before television cameras he signed an executive order putting the measures into immediate effect.

Party leaders said the Republican-led Senate was prepared to drop a move of its own on sanctions because of the president's action.

Aides to Reuters final action on a congressional sanctions bill could now be postponed for a year.

Mr. Reagan said that if Congress sent him the sanctions bill it was now debating "I would have to veto it."

Other White House measures outlined briefly by Mr. Reagan included a ban on U.S. government export assistance to any U.S. company employing more than 25 people in South Africa which did not adhere to what the United States considered fair and non-discriminatory employment practices.

Mr. Reagan urged all U.S. corporations to abide by the terms of

the so-called Sullivan Code, a set of non-discriminatory hiring and promotion practices laid down by black U.S. clergyman and civil rights leader, Reverend Leon Sullivan.

Asked what steps would be necessary for him to consider lifting the sanctions, Mr. Reagan said the South African government must begin negotiations with moderate black leaders for moves leading to participation in government by the black majority, culminating as soon as possible in the end of apartheid.

"We will have to wait and see whether the steps are taken in a forthright manner," he said.

Mr. Reagan said he was sending U.S. ambassador Herman Nickel — withdrawn from Pretoria three months ago in protest against a South African raid into Botswana — with a personal letter to President P.W. Botha.

He said that in the letter he had assured Botha of the U.S. desire to be of help.

He said he was sending South Africa the same kind of message

as he had previously, which he described as "persuasion", but was also indicating the American people can get impatient.

The United States has been widely criticised by apartheid foes for its policy of "constructive engagement", aimed at producing change through quiet diplomacy.

Mr. Reagan warned Pretoria to take clear steps to end unequal treatment of blacks and said, "The American people are impatient. We all feel very strongly about the changes needed."

The president insisted he was not abandoning his policy of "constructive engagement," the administration's term for its efforts to bring change in South Africa through friendly persuasion, rather than economic or military pressure.

But he said he might now use the term "active, constructive engagement."

Mr. Reagan said, "the problems of South Africa were not created overnight and will not be solved overnight, but there is no time to waste."

Non-Aligned summit ends with call for sanctions against South Africa

LUANDA (R) — Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers ended a summit more than 24 hours later than expected with a call for South Africa's trading partners to impose sanctions against Pretoria in order to achieve black majority rule without mass bloodshed.

The ministers said in a special declaration Sunday night that the South African economy was on the verge of collapse. This was evidence of the necessity for sanctions, the declaration added.

The ministers urged the U.N. Security Council to impose sanctions urgently, and called on "the principal trading partners of South Africa — Western Europe, Japan and the United States — to cooperate and assist the process of genuine change which still may be achieved without mass bloodshed."

The economic turmoil South Africa is experiencing "betrays the thesis relentlessly advanced by the allies and apologists of the apartheid regime that economic sanctions could not bring down the regime to its knees," the statement said.

"Peace in the region can only be guaranteed by the total abolition of apartheid and the establishment of a non-racial and democratic society in South Africa," it added.

The meeting overran because of serious divisions over a wide range of issues. Delegates said that, similar to the last summit in New Delhi in 1983, there was no consensus on the war between Iran and Iraq.

Officials of the Polisario Front guerrillas, fighting for the independence of the Western Sahara from Morocco, said for the first

time the movement had called for talks between separatists and Morocco, in line with the United Nations and the organisation of African Unity.

Delegates said the conference's final resolution was expected to delete references in a draft version to the East Timor dispute after intense lobbying by Indonesia.

Jakarta regards the question of East Timor, a Portuguese colony which it annexed in 1975, as an internal matter and has resisted calls for international mediation.

Officials of the east Timorese nationalist group Fretilin said the references to the dispute had been dropped only after heated debate.

The conference decided on Saturday to hold the movement's next summit in Zimbabwe in 1986 in order to continue to focus attention on southern Africa. No dates have been announced.

Pakistan locked in waiting game over Bhutto departure

KARACHI (R) — Pakistan's martial law government and one of its leading critics, Benazir Bhutto, have become locked in a waiting game over her possible return to exile in Europe, according to her followers.

The government has said it would consider releasing Ms. Bhutto, who came back from 19 months abroad to bury her brother Shahnawaz here three weeks ago, if she applied for permission to leave the country. She is now under house arrest.

But Pakistan People's Party (PPP) members say she will not seek official permission to leave despite a continuing ear ailment and eye trouble they said she developed recently.

PPP leaders say privately they expect the government to pressure Ms. Bhutto to leave rather than face continued embarrassment over her detention as Islamabad moves towards an end to eight years of army rule by Jan. 1.

Bhutto, 31, daughter of hanged former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, was bundled onto a plane in January, 1984, and sent abroad after 34 months of house arrest at her family's seaside residence here.

She appeared reluctant to return before the martial law imposed when Gen. Mohammad Zia ul Haq overthrew her father in 1977. But she came back to bury Shahnawaz, who was found dead in France in July.

Even before the authorities put her under house arrest on Aug. 29, Ms. Bhutto hinted she might return, saying she wanted to collect Shahnawaz's autopsy report

Heart transplant patient walks, talks

TUCSON, Arizona (R) — A 25-year-old man walked, talked, ate breakfast and was in good spirits just 24 hours after doctors replaced an artificial heart that had kept him alive for nine days with a human organ in an unprecedented procedure.

Doctors said they expected Michael Drummond, whose series of minor strokes last Thursday forced doctors to rush ahead with the transplant, to be going home within three to four weeks.

They said the greatest risk facing the former assistant manager of a food store was post-operative infection and possible rejection of the new heart by his body's immune system.

University medical centre spokeswoman Nina Trasoff said Drummond remained in critical but stable condition, "the usual status for a person who has undergone a heart transplant."

Drummond was the youngest person to receive an artificial heart and the first to have a Jarvik-7 pump implanted as a temporary measure to prolong his life until a suitable human heart could be located.

He was removed from a respirator early Monday morning, less than 24 hours after a transplant operation lasting four hours and 45 minutes.

"He is breathing well, and his vital signs are exactly where they should be. He is talking well and is fully alert," said Trasoff, who added his speaking difficulty caused by the strokes seemed to be resolving itself.

Drummond ate hot cereal and orange juice for Sunday breakfast, talked with his parents and walked two or three steps to the window of his hospital room after the breathing tube was disconnected from his chest.

Doctors flew to Texas late Friday to obtain the heart of 19-year-old Tarro Griffin, who suffered fatal head and chest injuries in a motorcycle accident, after a nationwide search for donors with the right blood type.

"We talked with Mike a little while ago and he said 'It's just wonderful to have a new heart'... he had a real glow on his face," Drummond's father, George, said during a hospital news conference at which he appeared with his wife.

Drummond was the 78th person to receive a heart transplant at the medical centre.

Bonn officials speak out for German unification

BERLIN (AP) — Prominent West German politicians, speaking out in connection with exile groups' "homeland day" ceremonies, have declared anew that the issue of German reunification remains open.

Outraged Hennig, state secretary in the inter-German Relations Ministry, told a gathering here Sunday of Germans whose families were expelled from Eastern Europe after World War II that Germans would "never resign themselves" to the division of their nation.

"The German question remains open and near-sighted statesmen abroad should look at the German wish for reunification as a natural process and consider it in planning the future of Europe," he said.

Herbert Czaja, chairman of the Association of German Exiles, the lobby group representing people expelled from German-populated territories taken over by Communist governments, demanded "more human rights" for Germans living in Eastern Europe.

He criticised what he said were more than 200,000 unapproved applications by ethnic Germans to emigrate from Poland and a cut-back in German emigration from

the Soviet Union.

A banner saying, "Homeland Day, 40 Years After The Expulsion," was hung across the auditorium stage.

Many in the gathering were dressed in traditional costumes of their prewar homelands, such as Silesia, now a part of Poland, and East Prussia, now Soviet territory.

Alfred Dregger, parliamentary leader of the governing Christian Democratic and Christian Social Union parties, said in a newspaper interview the government would do whatever necessary to "better the living conditions" of people in Communist East Germany.

But Mr. Dregger said the recent Bonn spy scandal proved that although East Germany officially backed better economic and family relations with West Germany, it was waging "a pitiless underground war" against his country's liberal democracy.

In a radio interview, inter-German Relations Minister Heinrich Willebrandt said the planned U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in November could help improve relations with East Germany.

West Germany's constitution calls for eventual reunification of the nation.



FLIGHT FOR LIFE: A Lebanese militiaman holding a gun with his left hand runs for cover in his underwear Monday during battles between warring factions in Beirut. Apparently, the militiaman had to leave his sleeping quarters when the battles broke out early Monday (AP wirephoto)

14 Portuguese firemen burn to death

LAMEGO, Portugal (R) — Fifteen Portuguese firefighters were found burned to death early after they had been caught in a forest blaze near Lamego in northern Portugal, police said. A police spokesman at Lamego, about 300 kilometres north of Lisbon, told Reuters by telephone that the bodies had been found by police and firemen near Armamar east of Lamego.

The firemen had been reported missing Sunday night after going

out on a firefighting mission.

The spokesman said there were apparently no survivors from the team of volunteer firemen from Armamar who had been called out to extinguish a fire raging in nearby woodlands.

A local radio station said however that one fireman had been taken to hospital suffering from the effects of smoke.

The radio said the local fire brigade commander had collapsed in shock when he heard the news of

the deaths.

It was the worst fire disaster reported so far this year in hundreds of blazes which have devastated thousands of hectares (acres) of Portugal's valuable woodlands and mobilised large forces of firefighters and emergency services.

Fire chiefs have criticised delays in the provision of funds for fire prevention and problems of coordination which have arisen among emergency services.

'Engine failed before Milwaukee crash'

MILWAUKEE (AP) — The right engine of a Midwest Express Airlines jetliner sustained damage before the plane crashed, killing all 31 people aboard just after takeoff, a federal official has said.

Workers, who by Saturday had found engine parts on the runway the ill-fated DC-9 used a day earlier, found more parts on Sunday, said National Transportation Safety Board Chairman James Burnet.

Mr. Burnet has identified the pieces as belonging to a Pratt and Whitney JT8D engine of the type used in the twin-engine plane that

crashed. The engines are an older model than the JT8D-15 that apparently exploded and set fire to a British Boeing 737 during takeoff in August, said Pratt and Whitney spokesman David Long in East Hartford, Connecticut.

He also said the right engine was not working when the plane crashed, and a witness said the right engine was aflame as the plane plunged nose-first into the ground.

Witnesses said flight 10, bound for Atlanta from Madison via Milwaukee, rolled before crashing about a 800 metres beyond the

runway at Gen. Billy Mitchell Field.

Searchers, some using metal detectors, found eight to 12 engine pieces beside the runway to add to several pieces of compressor blades discovered Saturday, Mr. Burnet told a Sunday evening news conference.

While it was not certain that all the pieces came from the plane, he said, "there is damage to the right engine where the compressor blades would have come from." He said there were no reports that any other aircraft had a similar problem at the site.

Journalist films own death during Thai coup

BANGKOK (R) — Television journalist Neil Davis covered wars, coups and revolutions, death and mayhem, for 21 years. On Monday he filmed his own death.

Davis, 51, of NBC News, and his soundman, William Latch, were filming rebel tanks moving on a downtown Bangkok army broadcasting building during a coup attempt. As fellow Australian Gary Burns, a Visnews cameraman, related in an interview with Reuters:

"Without any warning all hell broke loose.

"Everything happened in a flash. We were on a direct line of fire and I think I saw the machine-guns on four or five tanks fire directly at the broadcasting building before we all hit the dirt."

Burns said Davis, still filming, rolled on top of him, and said "I'm all right, I'm all right."

"During a lull in the shooting I rolled him over to help him up but he was dead," Burns said. "He

died filming his own death."

He said Davis appeared to have died almost instantly. Latch, an American, died later in hospital.

Davis was born in Tasmania. He covered the Vietnam War for Visnews from 1964 until 1975. His TV news film of a Viet Cong tank bursting through the gates of the presidential palace in Saigon was viewed worldwide.

He was wounded several times, once seriously in 1974 while covering a battle over the Kampuchean capital, Phnom Penh.

He joined NBC in Bangkok after the war and covered trouble spots throughout Asia, Africa and the Middle East.

Once asked why he spent so much of his working life in danger, he said, "It is exciting, that's obvious, and it gets a bit boring to be anywhere else... but nobody likes being shot at."

NBC colleagues in Bangkok said Davis was survived by an only sister, Lynn Davis in Tasmania.

Thai Foreign Minister Siddhi Savetsila expressed grief over Davis' death, telling one journalist the news upset him. He extended condolences to Davis' family.

Burns said Davis kept filming to the last.

"I was hugging the ground and saw Davis half-crouched still filming," he said.

"He then dived on top of me. I asked him 'are you hit?' 'are you hit?' and he replied twice 'I'm all right'."

"I dived to the left behind a telephone pole," Burns said.

"But during a lull in the shooting, Burns rolled over to help Davis and found him dead."

"It was like a dream. Somewhere I could hear Bill (Latch) screaming 'I'm hit, I can't move.' Burns said, "but somehow he managed to crawl to the edge of safety."

"As I started to drag Davis to safety the firing started again."

Pope ends Liechtenstein visit, pleads for chastity

VADUZ, Liechtenstein (R) — An earlier sermon, had denounced abortion, a subject to which he returned when meeting government leaders at the castle of Prince Franz Joseph II, ruler of the tiny state of 27,000 mostly Catholic inhabitants.

"Abortion and taking the child's life are repulsive crimes," the Pope said.

Vatican sources said that, in saying sexual love was not a private matter, the Pope seemed to break new ground in taking church authority in individual behaviour a step further.

Liechtenstein — it encompasses just 160 square kilometres (65 square miles) — felt honoured that the spiritual leader of 800 million Roman Catholics spent a whole day here.

"Without doubt it has enhanced our position in the world," government spokesman Robert Allgeuer told Reuters. "It is part of the steady process of greater autonomy in foreign policy which is taking place."

Though tied to Western neighbour Switzerland in a mutually advantageous customs union and defence pact, Liechtenstein has in recent years started taking foreign policy initiatives.

It opened diplomatic relations with the Holy See ahead of the Pope's visit, a move which Mr. Allgeuer said would have been unthinkable even 10 years ago.

Church sources said the visit

raised cautious hopes that Liechtenstein, at present still a vicariate in the Swiss diocese of Chur, might one day get its own bishop.

The visit was seen as recognition of historical ties between the Holy See and the principality, where Catholicism is the state religion, and a mark of respect for the fervently Catholic Prince Franz Josef.

Pope John Paul returned to Italy Sunday night after his one-day pastoral visit to Liechtenstein.

The Pope arrived at Rome's Leonardo Da Vinci airport and immediately left by helicopter for his summer residence at Castelgondolfo, outside Rome, Rome airport officials said.

Lange lashes France over Rainbow prisoner claims

WELLINGTON (R) — Prime Minister David Lange said Monday that jail conditions for two French secret agents awaiting trial for the bombing of the Greenpeace ship Rainbow Warrior were exactly the same as those for other prisoners.

Mr. Lange said in a statement the French media was "guilty of gross misrepresentation" in reports on the prison conditions for Dominique Prieur, 36, and Alain Mafart, 34.

The pair have been charged with sabotaging the vessel and murdering a crewmember, who was killed when it sank in Auckland harbour on July 10. They are in separate, high security jails awaiting a preliminary court hearing due to start in November.

"There appears to be an orchestrated campaign to convince the French people that the con-

ditions in which the two prisoners are being held are inadequate or substandard. This is not true," Mr. Lange said.

The French government formally warned Wellington at the weekend to respect international law in holding the pair.

Mr. Lange described the French note as "pompous". The agents would never have been sent to New Zealand by the French secret service, the DGSE, if Paris had respected international law, he added.

Mr. Lange said Prieur and Mafart were held in exactly the same conditions as others facing similar serious charges with some special privileges like regular telephone calls to France.

Defence lawyers were free to visit them at any time.

Mr. Lange said he was "astounded" that no one from the French embassy had visited the pair "when there has been such wild speculation about the conditions in which they are living."

Officials at Auckland's Paraparaumu Maximum Security Prison said Mafart had a dinner choice Sunday night of roast beef or chicken, with roast potatoes, pumpkin, and green peas or spinach, topped off with steamed pudding and custard or jelly.

They said he sleeps on a foam rubber mattress and has a morning and evening newspaper delivered to his cell.

He has access to the prison library and his own books and can watch television with other prisoners. He can smoke, and eat as many sweets and chocolates as he can buy.

"He's certainly not being hard done by, he has every facility that

every other remand prisoner has," an official said.

Prieur has similar conditions at the country's only women's prison at Christchurch in the South Island.

Their Paris-based lawyer, Philippe Derouin complained last week the two were being held in tough conditions and appealed to the French public to express solidarity with his clients.

The French ambassador in Wellington, Jacques Bourgois, told Reuters Monday he was arranging to send a representative to visit the pair.

Mr. Bourgois said no contact had been possible until late last month when the two men officially admitted they were French and not Swiss as shown on the passports they used to enter New Zealand.

Column 8

Tourists found after 2 weeks at sea

JAKARTA (R) — Two 26-year-old American women tourists lost three weeks ago off the treacherous Sunda Strait after trying to reach a remote island game preserve in Indonesia have been found alive, the U.S. embassy said Monday. Their frail boat broke up when it was washed ashore on the southwest coast of Sumatra 270 kilometres from where it set out. They survived on toothpaste and rainwater. The boat's two local crewmen also survived the ordeal.

Cancer is number 1 killer in Shanghai

PEKING (AP) — Cancer has become the No. 1 killer in Shanghai, China's biggest industrial city, the official English-language China Daily reported. The paper quoted Chen Haiquan, director of the Shanghai Tumor Research Institute, as saying cancer takes about 10,000 lives a year or 26 per cent of all deaths in the city of 12 million people. Stomach cancer is the biggest killer, followed by lung and liver cancers. Cancer was the ninth most common cause of death in Shanghai in the 1950s, Mr. Chen said, but it has now overtaken heart disease as leading killer in the pollution-prone city. Most victims die within eight months of diagnosis. Nationally, heart disease, cerebrovascular disease and cancer are the three leading causes of death in China.

Another congressman to fly in shuttle

WASHINGTON (AP) — Congressman Biel Nelson, who chairs the House of Representatives Subcommittee on Space Science, was invited by the U.S. Space Agency to be the next congressional passenger on the space shuttle, Nelson, a Florida Democrat, held a news conference at his office in Melbourne, Florida, to announce his acceptance of the invitation from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). The date of the flight was left open. Mr. Nelson, 42, represents the district in which the Kennedy Space Centre Launch site is located. His grandparents farmed land only 5 kilometres from where launch pad 39A — the shuttle departure point — now sits. The first congressional observer on a space flight was Republican Senator Jake Garn of Utah, chairman of the Senate committee that oversees NASA spending. He was on a seven-day flight of Discovery last April. Unlike Sen. Garn, Mr. Nelson has no flying experience.

Most Anglicans are now black

ANAHEIM, California (R) — The Anglican Church has nurtured its English roots to the point that black Anglicans now outnumber whites worldwide, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the most Rev. Robert Runcie, has said. "We are no longer a church of the white middle-classes allied only to the prosperous Western World," the archbishop, told 10,000 worshippers at the bi-centenary convocation of the U.S. Episcopal Church, which was severed from the Church of England after the American Revolution over 200 years ago. English is "for many of our members the second language of the Anglican Communion (and) there are more black members than white." Runcie, spiritual leader of the Church of England and head of the worldwide Anglican Communion, said. He pointed to the prominent leadership of Nobel Peace Laureate Bishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa as evidence that the complexion of the Anglican Church has changed radically from prior decades.

Heterosexuals more affected by AIDS

DUBLIN (R) — The killer disease, AIDS, has hit more heterosexuals than homosexuals although it is widely regarded primarily as a homosexual disease, an international health conference was told recently. Dr. Glen E. Margo, of San Francisco Public Health Department, told the 12th World Conference on Health Education that while 90 per cent of victims in the United States were either homosexual or bisexual men or intravenous drug users, in the Third World victims of AIDS were mainly heterosexuals. AIDS, short for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, destroys the body's natural immunity to disease, leaving a person vulnerable to a range of illnesses.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SEARF
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A HELPING HAND FOR YOUTH

Both vulnerable. West deals.

NORTH
♦ A K
♦ A J 9 8 5
♦ 9 8 5 3
♦ 8 5

WEST
♦ 6
♦ 7 3
♦ 10 8 7 2
♦ A J 3 4

EAST
♦ 7 5 4 2
♦ K 6
♦ A K Q J
♦ Q 7 3

SOUTH
♦ Q J 10 9 8 3
♦ 10 4 2
♦ V 4 2
♦ K 10 6 2

The bidding:

West North East South
Pass 1 Pass 1 ♦
2 ♦ Pass 3 ♦
3 ♦ Pass Pass

Opening lead: Four of ♠.

Sponsorship of bridge is quite common in Europe. The latest example is the financial assistance offered by a commercial firm to one of Britain's finest young pairs, John Potting and Mark South, to enable them to compete in British and European events and so gain international experience without having to worry about the expense.

In a recent British tournament, Potting showed why he is regarded

as a bright prospect. He and his partner reached four spades in a competitive auction and West led his fourth-best diamond. Declarer ruffed and many players took advantage of the fact that they were in hand to finesse — the eight of hearts. East won the king and returned another diamond and, because of the 4-1 trump split, declarer could not get back to hand to draw trumps and, in most cases, went down three tricks.

Potting found a way to protect against a bad trump break. Since East was likely to be short in hearts, declarer gave up on the immediate heart finesse in favor of cashing the ace-king of trumps. Had the suit split 2-2, he would have come back to hand with a diamond ruff, drawn the last trump and now taken a heart finesse. He would still have a trump to ruff another diamond as the entry for a second heart finesse.

When trumps split 4-1, however, declarer led a low heart from dummy! Had East ducked, declarer would later have played to drop the remaining heart honor. As it was, East rose with the king and returned a diamond. Declarer ruffed, drew the last trump and ran the ten of hearts to secure his contract.